

The library

By Zafar Masud
Special to The Star

PARIS — As the bateau-mouche takes its bellyful of tourists along the Seine unravelling the wonders of Paris, the guide directs everyone's attention to the glittering glass and aluminium structure on the West Bank. "That," he announces laconically, "is the institute of the Arab world."

It will no doubt be a while before the tourist trade learns to say more about the glass house, a rival for popular appeal to the Notre Dame de Paris nearby, or about the 400 objects d'art housed within that represent the bygone glory of Baghdad, Damascus, Cordoba and Cairo — and Istanbul by

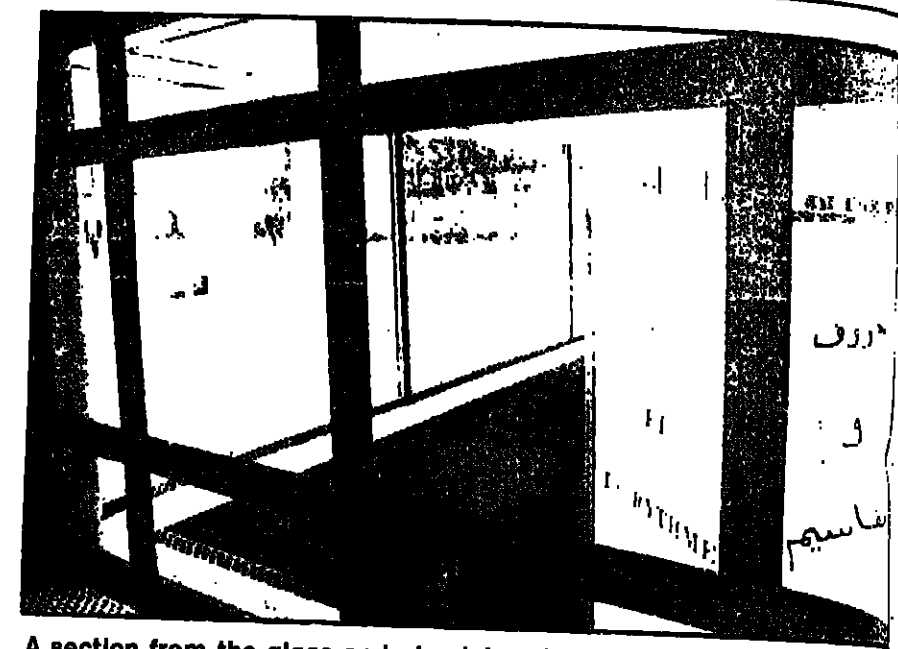
virtue of its Ottoman past. Or indeed about some 35,000 magnificent books in Arabic and French that started what promises to be a growing library.

The Institut du Monde Arabe (IMA) opened its doors in December 1987 in a series of inaugurations, the series necessitated by the cohabitation between President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The inaugural rites, first by Mitterrand and then by Chirac, followed by a whole array of ministers, encapsulated the rivalry and oneness of the project since the idea of a 'window on Arab culture' was first aired by President Giscard d'Estaing 1974.

IAWP counts friends, francs

Discord was sown early on, when Chirac, then mayor of Paris as well as prime minister, vetoed a chosen site at Boulevard Grenelle. Ground was not broken until 1980, but the construction stopped a year later when the architect was fired, having to pay FF five million (\$925,000 at present exchange rate) compensation. A new architect, Jean Nouvel, was the new 26,900 square metre site, Quai St. Bernard.

Financing of the FF 600 million (\$111 million) project caused more anguish. Initially the IMA was created as a foundation, with



A section from the glass and aluminium building

France and 20 Arab states (*) equally sharing the cost.

In the oil boom of the 1970s, raising those funds seemed easy, but the subsequent recession proved that assumption wrong. Several Arab states failed to pay up, and a 1984 legislation upgraded the French contribution to FF 60 million out of FF 100 million spending earmarked for that year.

Job distribution led to further bitterness and recrimination. Already the institute has gone through three presidents in six years, and the incumbent is a Frenchman, Paul Carton. A Lebanese president, Bassem El Jisr, left following a 1984 row over hiring 30 compatriots in a staff of 185. Even some Arab objections centred on "Lebanisation" of the institute.

Critics, including Arab League Ambassador Hammadi Essid, believed it was a mistake to launch the institute as a joint venture. As it happened, several Arab contributors were seen trying to dictate terms and control the contents of the exhibitions of art, books and films the IMA was created for.

Those difficulties notwithstanding, the IMA's birth has coincided with an unprecedented flowering

— aimed a groundswell of sympathy for anti-Arab Frenchmen in Jean-Marie Le Pen — of the culture and arts in Paris.

This year three Arab writers were awarded major literary prizes for their works. Rabah Belar received Le Prix France Culture for his novel 'Regard Blessé', 'Wounded Glance'. Le Prix 'Evenement du Jeudi' went to Ahmed Zitouni for his novel 'Al-Fakir', and Le Prix Goncourt, coveted of the French literary awards, was given to Tahar Ben-Jelloun for his book 'La Nuit Sacrée' 'The Sacred Night'.

Foremost among the contributions of the literary awards, numerous art exhibitions, concerts and literary seminars, and now the opening, have been the message for the ordinary French, that of the three Muslim Arabs — not all are factory workers.

According to Tunisian writer Abdul-Wahab Meddeb, who has lived and written in France for 15 years, "There remains a very narrow communication gap between the Arabs and the French now. Arab artists and intellectuals are rapidly discovering how much they have in common by way of creative urge with their European counterparts."

What had come to be known as the "smallest of the President's big construction sites" is already being called the "building of lights". The Arabian shaped glass and aluminium structure was conceived by Jean Nouvel to exploit the subtle interplay of light filling the structure's vast corridors, halls and lobbies.

The northern flank, espousing the river bank like a graceful sailing boat, houses the museum. Its basement contains a databank, newspaper library and wall-to-wall videorecorder. A mind-boggling variety of recorded Arab music can be accessed from a keyboard.

The exhibitions area is spread over several floors and already hailed as the pride of the place. Its ethnology section under construction will show various facets of Arab life, from the primitive Bedouin surroundings to the contemporary petroleum affluence.

The most ambitious of the IMA extensions would be a panorama covering the progress of Islam outside the Arab world, in Turkey, Iran, India and Europe. But despite the ambitious reach of the institute du Monde Arabe, there is a hint that its troubles are over and that it's free at last of controversy.

The staffing dispute has been carried further by debate over who is, or isn't, associated with the IMA. Says Abdul-Wahab Meddeb, "I do not know of a single Arab intellectual or artist being associated with IMA." He complained that even reputable French Arabists and Islamic experts were "kept at an arm's length."

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TENDER NOTICE NO. TCC 1/88

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The Telecommunications Corporation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (TCC) announces Tender No. TCC 1/88 for the supply of Heavy Materials for Local Line Plant Projects such as cables, wooden poles, P.V.C. pipes, manhole covers and dropwire, as part of the Implementation Programme of the "Five Year" Development Plan for the expansion of the Telephone Network in Jordan.

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has applied for a loan from the World Bank and intends to use the proceeds of this loan to finance part of the cost of the Project for which this invitation to bid is issued. As the available World Bank financing is insufficient to cover all the cost of this procurement, bidders are invited to submit in addition to the bid price a Financing Offer, at their option, to finance the contract cost or part of it.

All interested manufacturers/suppliers from the World Bank member countries, Switzerland, and Taiwan-China, are invited to participate in this Tender in accordance with the terms, stipulations and technical specifications contained in the Bidding Documents.

Bidding Documents may be obtained from the office of the Secretary of the Tender Committee, P.O. Box 1689, Telecommunications Corporation, Amman — Jordan, as of Thursday, 11 February, 1988 against a payment of a non-refundable fee of one hundred Jordanian Dinar (J.D. 100).

Bids, accompanied by a Bid Security, are to be submitted in English to the office of the Secretary of Tender's Committee not later than 12:00 noon local time on Saturday, 16 April 1988.

Director-General

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail

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Bidding Documents may be obtained from the office of the Secretary of the Tender Committee, Telecommunications Corporation, P.O. Box 1689, Amman-Jordan, as of Thursday, 11 February, 1988, against a payment of a non-refundable fee of five hundred Jordanian Dinars (J.D. 500).

Bids, accompanied by a Bid Security, are to be submitted in English to the office of the Secretary of the Tender Committee not later than 12:00 noon local time on Saturday, 21 May, 1988.

Director-General

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

Volume 6 Number 25

Amman 17 February 1988

Have you heard?

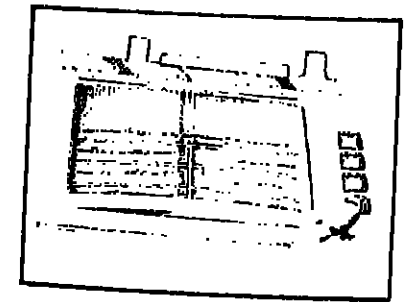
There are lots of winner's in The Star's big contest. See page 16



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Fast-food takeover

'we hope the uprising lasts'

By Lella Deeb
Star Staff Writer

THE NEWLY appointed Patriarch of Jerusalem, Michel Sabbah, said that he was quite surprised at his unexpected appointment. Although others did not expect it either, everyone was pleased that the Pope saw fit to appoint a Palestinian from Nazareth to such an important and sensitive position in the Catholic Church.

Sabbah was born in 1933, in the hometown of Jesus Christ, studied in Beit Jala, was ordained a priest in Nazareth in 1955. The then studied the Arabic Language at

Beirut's Jesuit University, and later lectured in Jibouti on Arabic and Islamic studies, before he was appointed president of Bethlehem University.

Very modestly, the Patriarch expresses pleasure and pride in his new appointment, which expressed the Pope's understanding of, and response to, the aspirations and hopes of the Arab nation.

In an interview with The Star, Sabbah maintained his modest attitude, pledged his dedication to alleviate the suffering of his people under occupation, and said he shared that difficult daily life with

them. Although he would not discuss political matters, he said, "We must pray and lead love into the hearts of people who desire peace," he said.

He said that, as a pastor, his duty is centred around helping his fellow-men. He said that the church, through its runs, was helping distribute food in the refugee camps, while hospitals took care of the injured. Medicines were also dispensed where required.

Asked if he knew what the Pope's intentions were in helping peace to reach the Holy Land, Sabbah said he was not involved in political plans, which were the concern of the Vatican's political department. But he agreed that forming an inter-sectarian standing committee was of supreme importance in order to co-ordinate all actions and reach unity in faith in God, and to prepare a spiritual position for achieving justice and peace.

"One of our aspirations is to have this unity," the Patriarch said. "We hope and pray that at last we



Patriarch Sabbah talks to The Star's reporter

can have the justice and peace - which we badly need - after so many years." Patriarch Michel Sabbah ended his short interview with The Star by expressing his view that the two-month-old popular uprising in the occupied territory was helping the world "see our needs." "But the principle is to do something. What they are doing

now, I hope, will not stop at its initial steps, but will continue until a solution (to the Palestine problem) is found."

Canadian delegation arrives in Amman

A Canadian delegation from the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and International Trade will arrive in Amman today, Thursday, as part of an independent fact-finding mission to the Middle East.

The delegation, led by Dr. William Winegard, chairman of the committee, will hold talks with Jordanian officials on the regional questions and Jordanian-Canadian bilateral relations.

After departure from Jordan, the delegation will visit Egypt, the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and Israel.

Committee discusses availability of thermal units

AMMAN (Star) — An international committee on the availability of units of thermal generation, an affiliate of the world energy conference and the Union of Energy Producers, transporters and distributors of energy in Europe, met Wednesday at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in Amman.

The committee is concerned with conducting scientific specialized studies on shortages of thermal units and means of solving this problem. It thus holds periodic meetings in various world capitals to debate, with the officials concerned, the question of making thermal units sufficiently available.

The committee will today Thursday be presented with scientific papers about the availability of thermal units. The papers are to be presented by delegates representing Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria and the Jordanian Electricity Authority.

JIPA aims at enhancing administrative capacity

By Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

SINCE ITS foundation in 1988 with the objective of enhancing professional performance and administrative capacity to serve the country's economic and social development schemes, the Jordan Institute of Public Administration (JIPA) has played a significant functional role as a catalyst for management training and consultation programmes.

In order to meet the country's continuous development efforts in the area of administration, JIPA's programmes during the forthcoming years, will be further enhanced so as to include the carrying out of the new civil service by — law and the implementation of the recommendations put forward by the top management seminar, which was held in Amman in August 1987, according to JIPA's Director General, Mr Abdullah Ellian.

In an interview with The Star Mr Ellian outlined JIPA's three main channels of operation: training, consultation and research for the coming five years (1988-1993). He said that these channels are based on the findings of the questionnaire circulated during the top-management seminar, the new civil service by-law, and the recommendations of the Royal Commission for Administrative Development (RCAD).

Management training

In the area of training, JIPA will be involved, with the collaboration of the Unemployment Commission, in implementing the new civil service by-law which was put into effect as of January 1988.

The law provides that potential civil servants are expected to successfully follow a pre-service training course at JIPA for the duration of two to three months. Courses, said Mr Ellian, will be offered for approximately 3000 university and community college graduates during 1988.

Also according to the law, civil servants are not eligible for promotion from group two to group one unless they attend a course on top-management and leadership skills for the duration of 144 training-hours. Courses for this purpose will be conducted by JIPA in Amman, Irbid, and Mu'ta.

Consultation and research

In the area of consultation and research, Mr Ellian said that the questionnaire circulated during the top management seminar, which was attended by 87 top-management officials, has successfully identified the needs of the different public and private agencies in the area of administration development activities.

Reviewing JIPA's role in implementing some of the recommendations put forward by RCAD concerning the formation of the three ministries of Water and Irrigation (MONWI), National Heritage (MONH) and Tourism, (MOT) Mr Ellian said that the institute has signed contracts with the three ministries to outline their functions, and the relations with departments affiliated with them. He said that studies for affiliating the water, and Jordan Valley authorities, with the MONWI are currently underway including organizational

structure, manuals and information systems.

Consultation with the MOHG has been recently completed with respect to the clarification of communication links between the Ministry and its departments: The Royal Cultural Centre, Libraries and Documentations, Culture and Arts and the Department Antiquities.

Finalization of the Ministry of Tourism law, added Mr Ellian, is underway. Upon its ratification by the Parliament it will include an article on establishing chambers of tourism allowing all private sector firms to have a union supervised by the Ministry. "This step will further promote internal tourism in the country," he said.

JIPA, said Mr Ellian, is also involved in preparing a draft law for the new financial regulations and allowances of government institutions, where it will design manuals for financial officers and accountants, as outlined by RCAD.

External co-operation

The institute needs financial and technical assistance, outside its existing capacity, to be able to carry out its programmes, said JIPA's director. He said that initial approval has been reached for co-operation with Harvard and Pittsburgh universities to conduct a top-management seminar in Jordan during the summer of 1988, which is designed to serve Jordan and the region.

The Economic Development Institute (EDI) in Washington has agreed to co-operate with JIPA in providing courses in management, economic development, and regional planning. This agreement, said Mr Ellian, will be implemented in April 1988.

The Department of Administrative Development (DAD) co-operates with JIPA in the field of management where it sends to Jordan specialists of its staff to assess the country's needs in management development and consultancy. A three-year contract has been drafted with (DAD) to send to Jordan 180 experts from different parts of the world to assist Jordanian institutions in management consultancy with reference to the findings of the top-management seminar.

Staff training

Every member of JIPA's staff is given one or two opportunities each year to attend a training course or seminar in Arab and foreign countries, according to Mr Ellian. "These courses," he said, "are designed for the staff self-development" where they attend courses on management consultancy.

He said that during Ramadan, when the institute is closed to the public, JIPA's staff attend courses to develop their training abilities and communication skills in the Arabic and English languages. Such courses, he explained, are conducted with the assistance of the Management Centre of Ireland, the British Technical Assistance and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

Training unit

Since 1988, JIPA has provided training for over 12042 personnel



Mr Ellian gives certificates to graduates from JIPA

in the public and private sectors, and offered more than 60 studies and consultations. It has also conducted regular research to support its training activities which consist of developing in-house theoretical materials as assisting training tools to enhance the training process.

Director of the Training Unit, Miss Malak Al-Nasser, who was lately in the United States where she obtained a Masters degree in Public Administration, said that the institute runs two types of courses at its premises: general courses for government and private institutions and specially designed courses to meet the specific needs of certain agencies.

She said that 1988 activities, consist of 100 programmes with a total of 4000 training hours designed for approximately 1500 participants. Miss Nasser, who takes part in designing the courses, supervising and assessing them, said that at the end of each course, participants are requested to submit to the institute their evaluation of the course. "The feedback, we receive from them helps the institute evaluate its efforts and policies," she said.

Fifty per cent of the courses, she said, concentrate on human behaviour. They are designed to develop the communication skills of employees, "especially those who sit at counters and reception desks as their jobs demand direct contact with the public."

The other part of the institute's programmes deals with management functions, planning, organization, co-ordination, decision-making, problem-solving and staffing.

"In the end," Miss Nasser said "the institute's programmes vary according to the needs and requirements of the country to serve the development efforts of the different institutions and agencies."

Ethical obligation

Mr Ellian, who is now preparing his doctorate thesis on "Ethical Obligations of Top-Managers in Both the Public and Private Sectors," said that the institute's efforts can be materialized only with the support of top-management

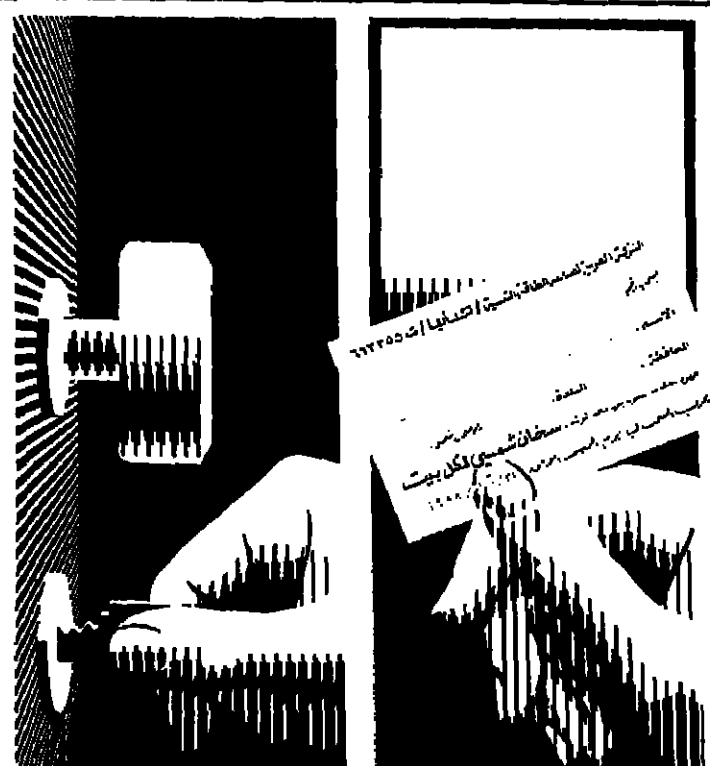
officials in the country, who should be able to accept change and reform because "resistance to change kills new ideas. Only through their support, co-operation and openness can their civil servants perform effectively."

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CHILDREN'S DRAWING COMPETITION

Energy & Electricity Information & Advisory Center in Irbid plans to launch a children's drawing competition on subjects pertaining to energy saving and energy rationing.

Conditions:

- Participants should not be above 13 years of age.
- Drawings should be 35 x 28 cm.
- Names and addresses of competitors should appear clearly on the backs of their drawings.
- Drawings should be submitted to the Irbid office through the children's schools or charitable societies by Feb. 28, 1988.

For more information, call the Public Energy and Electricity Services Office in Irbid, tel. 243647; P.O. Box 46.



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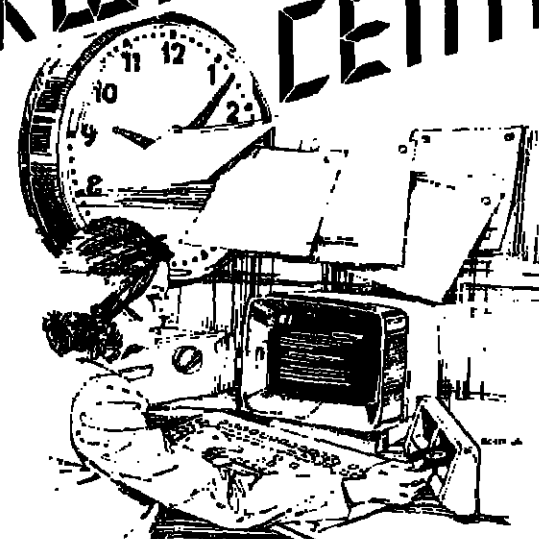


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AUDITIONS

The Amman Players will be holding auditions for their next production, a comedy version of Macbeth. These auditions shall take place at the Haya Arts Centre on Saturday 13th February 1988 between 6:00 pm and 8:30 pm.

Fast food in Jordan Necessity or social activity?

By Diane C. Chhangwa
Special to The Star

IN OUR culture, cooking at home for the family and friends is still very much the epitome of Arab hospitality. Preparation of deliciously spiced and tastefully served cuisines has made Arab meals so popular throughout the world. For this reason, it is the more surprising to learn that the outbreak of western-type fast food restaurants serving what has been termed "junk food" has had a large positive response from the general public of Jordan.

It appears that there were only one or two reputable western-type fast food restaurants in business in Jordan in the early eighties. Today, there are well over a dozen such places serving foods such as the famous American cheeseburger and French fries, the popular English "fish and chips", the Italian pan pizza and garlic bread, to name a few.

"We were surprised at the quick public response," stated an employee of Pizza Hut. "We opened our branch in December 1984 and we now have two other branches. We expect to open two more branches in Irbid and Aqaba in the near future," he added.

Unlike those surprised at the positive response of Jordanian customers, Mr. Zaid Tualmeh, owner and operator of "Chill House", located at the eighth circle states that he expected such a response from the local public. Having operated a chain of "Chill Houses" in the United States for nine years, Tualmeh returned to Jordan in 1979 and started a "Chill House".

"I expected a positive response from the local public," said Tualmeh. "Amman is developing and the people—especially the younger generation, are willing to accept new ideas."

It is evident from the increase in the number of fast-food restaurants that they are here to stay. However, questions have been asked as to whether the quick response of people to such restaurants is based on sheer curiosity or genuine interest. Such questions are of great interest to owners of such businesses as many feel that it will take a long time before restaurants of this nature serve the function and role that they play in societies such as that of the United States where a lot of working people heavily depend on the quick service they provide.

"Fifty-five per cent of our population are under 18 years of age," stated Jerry E. Khalaf, co-owner of "Tom and Jerry", established three years ago. "These are our future customers. More women are working now, so we hope this will have an impact on the fast food business here. However," he added, "the working hours here in Jordan work against such a business. The working people we would heavily depend on generally have a long two-hour lunch break which they prefer to spend at home," Khalaf said. "A large percentage of these people opt to eat at home."

An employee of "McBurger" wishing to remain anonymous agrees with the latter comment. "Eating at a fast-food restaurant in Jordan is still more of a social activity than a necessity," he stated. "The general concept of fast food has still to be applicable here in Jordan. Compared to Europe and the United States where you have more couples working and constantly travelling, hence spending a lot of time outside the home, people in Jordan still have plenty of time to cook, he added."



Cheep prices of fast food attract youngsters

An unofficial survey done on the types of people who visit fast food restaurants in Jordan has revealed that the majority of customers eating from such places are mainly the foreign population and Jordanian middle and upper class families.

"The majority of the low-income people still go for the local type fast foods such as 'shwarmah', 'falafel', etc.," said Husam Rabah, co-owner and operator of "Tom and Jerry". "Therefore, you are still dealing with a small percentage of people."

Rabah continued to state that this business is still very much a summer time business which should not be the case if owners are to make any real money.

So where does this leave the future growth and success of fast food restaurants? Besides getting more of an integrated group of people coming to such places, op-

erators of such restaurants are very concerned about the present government laws and regulations applied to their establishment. Presently prices of food sold in all restaurants in Jordan are set and regulated by the government.

Some restaurants have problems with such regulations as they feel some of the foods they sell should be priced according to quality and not based on the type of food being sold.

"The government should conduct a study of the fast-food market before establishing prices," Rabah stated. "Rolls for our hamburgers are specially made for us and our hamburgers are 100 per cent pure beef although it costs us more to prepare and to produce our top-quality hamburgers than it does other restaurants serving low-grade hamburgers; we are still forced to charge the same price for our food as everyone else," Rabah

added. "These are a lot cheaper and are a lot more relaxed and fun for the

said. "This," he added, "is a very big problem for fast-food restaurants trying to succeed in the business." Already, there is too much competition in the hamburger business for Jordan's small population, concluded Rabah.

Tualmeh, owner of "Chill House" also believes that the future success of this market largely depends on the efforts made by the owners who will have to ensure that they are giving their customers top quality food and services. If you fail to produce good food and top quality service, it is highly unlikely that the business will survive by name only, "even if you bring a big hamburger chain like 'McDonalds'," Tualmeh stated. "Customers are looking for good food and they want to get their money's worth when they come to these places. Also, a lot of these people have eaten in other fast food restaurants abroad so they know what to look for," he added.

There are still a lot of other factors that will either have to change or be improved on before fast food restaurants in Jordan reach their full potential. "It may take about 10 years before this happens," said Khalaf. "But this largely depends on a lot of things mainly a change in the system," he added.

Also unlike other restaurants serving local and international cuisines, fast food restaurants still remain a lot cheaper than these other restaurants. Many restaurant owners hope that this factor will work as an incentive in boosting the business.

According to Mr. Bassam Kawash, co-owner of the "Orient Restaurant" which specializes in charcoal-grill dishes and also serves the more traditional Arab dishes. "A lot of things are changing in Jordan and it is for this reason that I believe fast food restaurants will succeed," he said. "These are a lot cheaper and are a lot more relaxed and fun for the

children."

However, a number of people from the general public who do not approve of fast food restaurants continue to grow. On occasions when we do not have time to cook, my husband and I pick up something," states Sandle Buxcey, referring to the fast food service. "However, we generally prefer to eat food prepared at home."

But even for those people who have time to cook, there still remains the question of price. A lot of people still find the prices charged for food at such places to be far too high. According to Abla Kitan, "I find these places to be expensive for nothing," she stated. "Besides the fact that my husband prefers home-cooked meals, I do not like the way to prepare the food itself."

Mrs. Mary Asmar, also of Amman, agrees with Kitan but also is more concerned about the sanitary conditions of fast-food restaurants in Amman.

"The idea of having fast-food restaurants is a good idea and helpful one especially for students housewives who work, and for people who do not have time to cook at home," she said. However, Asmar does not approve of fast-food restaurants in Jordan because she feels that a lot of them still lack proper sanitation regulations. According to Asmar, the ministry in charge of these restaurants should adopt some codes to ensure that all food served is handled in a hygienic manner.

"I see a lot of people working fast-food restaurants using bare hands when handling food," Asmar stated. "Besides the fact that fast food is made from grade ingredients, I feel very concerned about the lack of proper health regulations in these places," she added.

The wonders of 'falafel'

By Margarette Hall
Special to The Star

IT IS nine in the morning. Omar and his friends stealthily leave the school premises. When they are very sure that there is no teacher in the vicinity, they break into a run. At least they all reach their destination. It is very crowded there and the people resemble a swarm of bees around their hive.

Going to inspect what all the hassle is about you find yourself smothered in human flesh. Peering into the small room where everyone is gathered you find what everyone has been waiting for: "falafel".

Since 1960, recalls Farouk Humail, (Abu Mahjoub), kids, mothers and fathers have been invading his "falafel" place. Not only do they come in the mornings, but throughout the whole day, night and early hours of the morning. A lot of them come to eat a sandwich after just having had dinner at an exclusive restaurant.

As he was preparing a dish known as "fattah" (chickpeas mixed with bread and oil as well as many other things) Abu Mahjoub talked to the Star.

He learned his profession from his father who also learned the art

from his father before him. At the age of twenty, he became apprenticed to his father who, by the way, was also called Abu Mahjoub. This tradition will be carried out by the present owner; his three sons will take over when he retires, and only then will he tell them the secrets behind the special formulas.

For the past 28 years he has remained in the same place. It basically consists of a small room where the falafel is fried, made into sandwiches, and the finishing touches added to the rest of the food. Every afternoon, he and his helpers, who work two shifts, march off to another larger kitchen nearby. There, they prepare the pastes, and mix herbs which go into every dish.

Modernization has now entered the "falafel" world. Rather than the traditional shape that we are used to seeing, they are now found in larger sizes stuffed with peas and onions. However, this conservative, Abu Mahjoub, has adhered to the old ways and refuses to change anything in his creations.

He reluctantly revealed some of the ingredients that go into making "falafel": chickpeas, onions, garlic and a special mixture of herbs are all combined together. They are then shaped and fried. He would not say what herbs he used, since they are a family secret.

Every month he uses a 100 kilos of "falafel" paste and every day he makes 7,000 rounds of "falafel". As he sprinkled some pine seeds over a plate of "fattah" he said that people come to buy this sort of food because it is cheap. In the old days a sandwich cost as little as 15 fils. Now it costs a 100 fils. Yet this is still considered to be a very reasonable price.



"People come for a 'falafel' sandwich after having dinner at big restaurants"

This sort of food appeals to all classes. During this interview, a well-known boutique owner, a doctor and a taxi-driver came by to buy their heart's desire. While the taxi-driver was in the process of devouring his "falafel" sandwich, he

said that he comes to this specific place because of its cleanliness.

"When I see that the owner himself is grinding, frying and preparing, I am confident that what I am eating is good and healthy."

After observing Abu Mahjoub with his customers it is not hard to

find out why he is so popular. While he methodically molds, stirs and pours, he holds a steady stream of conversation. You do not feel that there is a barrier between consumer and producer, as is often the case.

The driver chatted, drank a cup of tea, which was on the house, and then was off.

"I am not a merchant," Abu Mahjoub explains. "My job is to give the public quality, taste, and flavour through my art. I do not believe that any place can work properly unless the owner himself works hard at it, and adds his personal touch."

One mother, who is a regular customer, says that she does not mind at all her children eating this type of food. For unlike other fast foods such as hamburgers and pizzas, "falafel" is nutritious. It is a whole-meal food containing proteins, and she even serves it as an appetizer to her guests.

Said Bibi, a mechanic and ex-

neighbour of Abu Mahjoub's, laughingly recalls "My friend Munaf and I used to play hockey every morning and run away from school for about half an hour to eat hummus, 'fool', and 'falafel'." One morning we had to go and get our classmates two plates of 'hummus' and 20 sandwiches. On the way back we started to run so as not to be missed by our teachers. Munaf accidentally tripped and ended up having the 'hummus' on his face." "Mind you!" Munaf says, "that did not stop me from eating it!"

Finally, a new dimension has been added to "falafel." They are currently being used as fund raisers. Abu Mahjoub explained excitedly that he and his team cater for charity functions for the poor and needy. The aim of helping people, and one such function will take place tomorrow at Wasfiah in Jabal El-Welid. All proceeds will go in aid of the Palestinians in the West-Bank.

Watch your diet, keep diseases away

By Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

SHOULD ONE have 'Mansaf', steak, or a hamburger for his lunch, he will satisfy his hunger once he finishes his meal. But killing hunger is not the only role of food as the body needs certain kinds of food containing various elements to remain healthy.

Physicians believe that excess or shortage of certain nutrients can make us prone to diet related diseases such as cholesterol and hypertension. They say that nutritionally inadequate diets are commonplace and they advise people to visit a nutritionist for consultation on the kinds of food that may be detrimental or healthful to their bodies.

Miss Suha Khalaf, BSc, Clinical Dietetics, from Michigan State University, says "eating a balanced diet may not affect our lives noticeably, but it may prevent us from having diet-related diseases when we grow older."

"Therefore," she says, "it is important for people to eat a variety of foods because they cannot get all the nutrients they need to remain healthy from limited kinds of food."

The first step in following a balanced diet, she goes on, is to know what nutrients exist in what foods. Scientists divided food into six groups according to the amount of proteins, carbohydrates, fats, and calories they contain. "In order to maintain a balanced diet, we should get a certain serving of each of these following groups of foods: 1. Milk: it provides calcium, phosphorus, proteins, magnesium, B complex vitamins and vitamins A and D. Adults should drink two cups of milk per day, pregnant and lactating women: three cups, and teenagers: four cups.

2. Vegetables: they are a good source of vitamins, especially A and C. They also contain vitamin K, folacin, and B6 vitamins. A daily intake of dark green and yellow vegetables such as spinach and carrots is necessary. Furthermore, vegetables are rich in fibre which helps prevent constipation and has proven to help prevent colon cancer. One cup of vegetables per day is adequate.

3. Fruits: they are important for providing vitamins C and K. Two helpings of fruit, daily or in the form of juice are important.

4. Bread and cereals, such as bran products, dried peas and beans: they are a good source of iron, B vitamins and fibre. It is essential to take four servings of this group daily.

5. Meat: it is a very good source of protein, zinc, vitamin B2 and B vitamins. An intake of at least 60 grammes of meat daily is essential. Fish and poultry are better options because red meat contains a higher percentage of cholesterol.

6. Fat: it is a rich supplier of calories, but has no nutritious value. Nevertheless, one spoon of fat daily is important for the digestive system.



Miss Suha Khalaf

and the sugar in the beverage."

Furthermore, the bread used in the hamburger sandwich is made of refined flour and does not contain the fibre we need. The meat, containing about 1000 calories, might give us half the amount of calories we need for our daily consumption, but it does not contain all the nutrients we require.

To maintain a balanced diet during the rest of our day, she stresses that "We should include in our food certain amounts of vegetables, fruits and milk."

Moderate amounts of fat "are necessary for replenishing the body's fuel-supply, and for the support and protection of certain organs", she says.

However, excess fat causes obesity which may be the cause of many illnesses. The problem with fast food, she notes, "is that people tend to eat the same thing over and over again. That reduces the variety of food they consume". A balanced diet, she concludes, helps people stay fit and healthy, maintain a constant weight and stay away from diseases.

Sociologist

By Frida Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

"The phenomenon of fast food in the country is part of the Western cultural invasion, influencing our music, clothing, and patterns of behaviour," according to professor Sari Nasir, chairman of the Sociology Department at the University of Jordan.

This subject, he believes, should be widely discussed and given attention. "Individuals ought to be educated, at schools and universities, to abide by certain norms and learn how to preserve their national identity," he says. Parents, professors and mass media are responsible for educating the young on the impacts of western culture.

Fast food, Dr. Nasir says, is the result of the change in women's role in the society and the breakdown of extended agricultural families. Women, he argues, who used to plant, grow and prepare food for the family are now engaged in education and professional careers, whereby they do not have time any more for their house routines. Moreover, agricultural societies have moved to industry which resulted in the break-down of extended families and the appearance of nuclear ones.

Dr. Nasir goes on to say that "people's perception of time has changed," saying that time has become more important in people's lives. They turned to fast food because agriculture became a slow and time-consuming process.

He says that house-meals which used to form a sort of family union, where members sit together and discuss their issues, are no longer existent. "People now grab a sandwich on their way to work or home and consume it quickly, unthinking of its nutritious ingredients."

Food has become more of a product with specifications concerning chemicals, preservatives and expiry dates, which is creating a threat to people's lives and well-being.

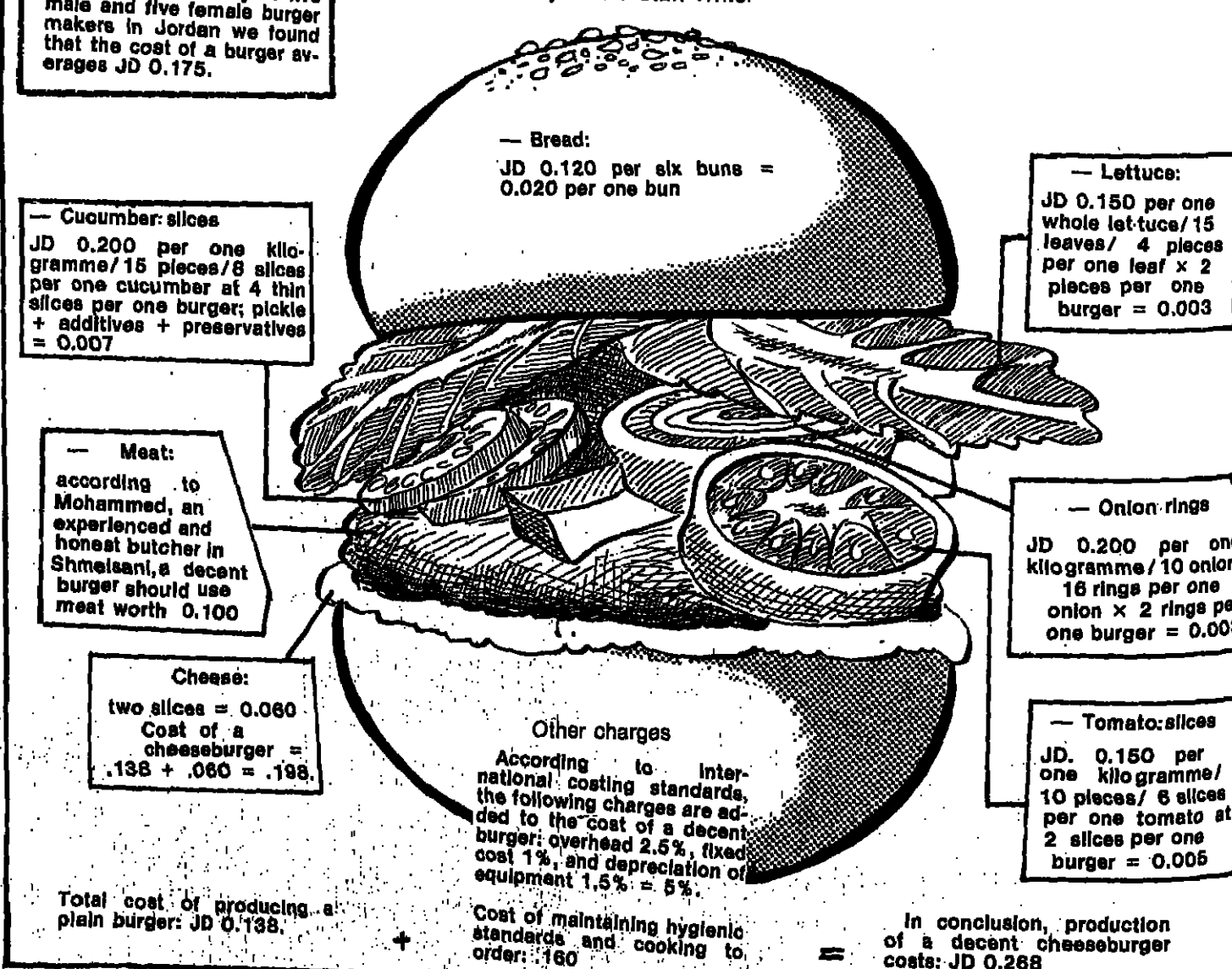
"This has caused the question of food to become a major issue and worry in people's lives, especially with recent nuclear contamination."

Dr. Nasir urges that individual planting of food should be encouraged, and people ought to become involved in the production of food for their own consumption.

Nutritious food, which used to be planted and grown in abundance at people's ranches and farms, "is now becoming a rarity sold expensively at health-shops."

A decent burger cost analysis

By a Star Staff Writer



King urges EC action

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein said Tuesday that the current Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories is an historic event that would put the Palestinian issue in general, and the occupation problem in particular in its proper perspective. "I say that because what we have heard from the Israeli leadership does not indicate that they are willing to draw the right conclusion from this event or to assent to settling the issue."

Addressing the German Society for Foreign Affairs in Bonn King Hussein said that the Israeli leaders had expressed surprise at the uprising.

"We are surprised because they were surprised. What did the Israeli leadership expect from the Palestinian people after 20 years of occupation? Did it expect them to accept the status quo or did it believe that it could pursue a policy of colonialism with impunity in a manifestly post-colonial era? Or did it imagine that the nature of Palestinians is different from that of other humans and thus can endure living without freedom and dignity?"

His Majesty said it is time the Israeli leadership realize that the Palestinian people are struggling for their freedom, and that it is their dignity which is preventing them from accepting solutions based on reality.

Israel has successfully used time to convert the Arab-Israeli conflict in the American view from a regional conflict related to international peace into a domestic American issue influenced by elections. This transformation of the problem has paralyzed the capacity of the United States to play its role as a superpower with special responsibilities in solving disputes with peaceful means and abiding by United Nations principles and international law, the King said.

The relaxed situation in which Israel and its American supporters find themselves has no basis because in the final analysis they have made the Israeli people a game in the hands of a few politicians who care only for attaining personal gains instead of being ruled by statesmen who care for peace and security. The Israelis will, as well as the Arabs, suffer from the absence of peace.

His Majesty reviewed briefly the

history of the Arab-Israeli conflict referring to the unified Arab stand on the issues. He said the Arab stand calls for a comprehensive and just peace on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied since 1967 in exchange for peace.

"We believed," the King said, "that Israel would welcome this call for peace. Wasn't that what the Israelis called for before 1967... this is what I personally believed and what the late President Abdul Nasser believed too."

His Majesty said that his purpose in giving the historical background was to clarify the Israeli responsibility for impeding the peace process.

King Hussein said that the United States which adopted the principle in the 1970s that "a strong Israel is an Israel willing for peace" has fallen in an unforeseen trap. "Israel, in whose veins the United States was injecting strength, has become a more stubborn and a less realistic Israel."

King Hussein said that the Arab leaders, in the extraordinary Arab summit, renewed their support for an international peace conference to bring an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict. This stand, the King said, has gained worldwide support. It is also supported by half the political power in Israel while the other half has stubbornly rejected it.

"The United States will also oppose this approach until the Israeli prime minister accepts it." However, the King said, "we hope the United States will shoulder its responsibility as a superpower and reconsider its position towards the peace process in the Middle East.... We hope that the extremist Israeli lobby in America will understand that Israel is not an economic project to be dealt with on a profit-and-loss basis without any consideration for the human dimension. We hope this lobby will realize that its support of Israel right or wrong will enable it to continue to oppress the Palestinian people."

Regarding the Iran-Iraq war, the King deplored Iran's rejection of peace initiatives and called for enforcement of UN Security Council Resolution 598. He said Iran must surely bear responsibility for pro-

longing the conflict and for the destructive consequences that it will inevitably have.

He said the continuation of the war would have dangerous effects on the industrial world because it threatens one of the regions richest in oil. That war may spill over into the entire Gulf region, and the attacks by Iranian gunboats in international waterways has extended beyond the two countries concerned.

The King called on the European community to go beyond political statements and to take active measures to support the convening of an international peace conference.

By Wafa Amr
Star Staff Writer

ATHENS — The "return ship", destined to carry hundreds of deported Palestinians and famous international personalities from the Greek Piraeus port to Haifa on Wednesday, has been delayed until further notice, due to mounting Israeli pressures and threats. Hundreds of Palestinians deported from Israel since 1967 flew from all over the Arab world to Athens to board the ship on its journey to their homeland.

At the airport, the Palestinian groups were received by reporters and television crews, who witnessed the Palestinians' evident eagerness to sail home. They watched as the Palestinians started singing national songs and shouting: "Long live Palestine". We will return "Palestine is our homeland." The atmosphere was filled with joy, and the deportees expressed hope "to set foot on their sacred ground of home", and to show the world they will not give up.

Palestinians interviewed by The Star spoke of the years of agony and suffering while they were in Israeli prisons; they spoke of the inhuman Israeli measures against them and their families; but most of all, they spoke of their suffering after being deported from home. "Our hearts have never left Nabulus, Hebron, or Bethlehem."

Israel, however, was determined to prevent this trip, and the Israeli



Symbolic voyage to Palestine postponed till further notice

government announced it would stop the ship from entering "its territorial waters." A PLO senior official Wednesday told reporters at a press conference, held at the International Hotel, that Israel is waging a secret and open war through different means to prevent the ship from sailing. It has succeeded in pressurizing the "Silver Paloma", Greek ship to cancel its trip to Haifa.

Bassam Abu Sharif, Arafat's adviser had told reporters that the ship would sail as scheduled, but refused to reveal any details regarding the ship's name or date of departure for security reasons. The Palestinians are still waiting in hotels for further notice to head for the ship. No news will be released for fear that the Israeli government may attempt to intervene.

A second ship was secured by the PLO to carry the deported Palestinians, also as was scheduled on 10 February, yet again mounting Israeli pressure on its captain has succeeded in delaying the trip.

"Israel has considered the sailing of the ship as a declaration of war," said Abu Sharif. "It has threatened

to kill the ship's captain and his family if he carries the Palestinians on his ship," he added.

Abu Sharif implied that there might be added pressure on the Greek shipping companies by the US administration which supports the "Israeli organized terrorism". But he confirmed the Greek government's supportive stand of the PLO-organized trip. He said the PLO was undertaking security measures to ensure that all people reach Palestine safely, but promised that the ship will sail.

Among the important international guests is Jacques Gaillot, bishop of Eureux, who expressed his solidarity with the "courageous" Palestinian people, and said he was taking this trip because he believed in the just cause of the Palestinian people.

"I see in this trip the Palestinian dream of Palestinians wishing to return to their homeland. Their cause is just. It is their right to have their own independent state. If the ship does not touch Palestinian soil, it will surely 'touch the international and Jewish conscience.'"

Still, the deported Palestinians insist they are determined to return.

Mirage 2000 to Jordan

PARIS (Star) — France will supply Jordan with 20 advanced Mirage 2000 fighters over the coming years, according to French sources here. A foreign ministry spokesman told The Star that Jordan's selection of the Mirage came after France's offer of advantageous terms.

The long-term contract, which was signed during His Majesty King Hussein's recent visit to France, also includes the modernization of 15 F-1 C planes which Jordan already has. The French official said France was happy that the Mirage was chosen over its two main competitors; the Soviet MIG 29 and the British Tornado. Delivery of the Mirage will begin in the summer of next year.

The official did not disclose the value or the terms of the contract.

Philippines deplores violation of human rights in occupied land

The Philippine Government has deplored unabated violations and violations of human rights in the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Philippine Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Juan V. Saez, said the Department of Foreign Affairs in Manila issued a statement urging Israel to abide by the UN Security Council Resolutions 605 and 607 to safeguard the rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

He also said the Philippine Government has taken the view that the

1949 Geneva Convention relating to the protection of civilian persons in times of war is applicable to the Palestinians and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem.

Ambassador Saez also said the Philippine Government supports the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and the five permanent members of the Security Council under the auspices of the United Nations.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Finance, business & economy

Jordan, USAID

A search for active trade

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

DOES JORDAN have 40 private businessmen, or women, with an initiative, energy and a wish to enter the United States Market? The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) private enterprise office in Amman hopes so as it prepares for a special Jordanian trade mission, to be headed by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, which will visit Atlanta from 23-24 May and Pittsburgh from 25-26 May.

Mr. Don Pressley, of Columbia Resources, a US company assisting USAID in organizing the trade mission, says that the main aim of the mission is to "open lines of communication" between Jordanian and American companies.

Mr. Pressley was in Jordan for ten days talking to potential participants in the mission. In an interview with The Star he said that the interest of local businessmen in America could vary from the straightforward supply of raw materials to technology transfer, licensing agreements, joint ventures and straight sales opportunities.

According to Mr. Pressley the individual Jordanian businessman faces a great difficulty in finding suitable contacts in the US because of the huge range of com-

panies and the sheer size of the country. "Matching the two sides in advance of the conferences," he says, "is a more efficient use of time and resources." On his return to the US Mr. Pressley will look for companies which suit the requirements of the Jordanian businessmen and invite them to participate in the meetings in Atlanta and Pittsburgh.

He believes that the best choice will be large US companies, not of multi-national status, but which are well-established and have good prices and products but which have not given any thought to the Jordanian market.

Overall the conferences in Atlanta and Pittsburgh should help to boost Jordan's profile which a study, carried out in connection with the trade mission, has shown is now very low. The 150 businessmen questioned about Jordan had very little information on its economy and the potential for business relations.

Mr. Pressley says that no one is looking for an immediate surge in business relations between the two countries but the mission will be "tailor-made" to ensure its maximum effectiveness.

Mr. Pressley says that the aim of the mission will be to promote Jordan both as an investment possibility in itself and as a potential base for business in the region.

And once the mission is over the Columbia Resources office in the US will conduct a regular follow-up to see what progress has been made in developing contacts and producing concrete action.

According to Mr. Pressley the format of the trade mission has been developed particularly for Jordan, with a particular contribution from USAID director in Jordan Lewis Reads, but if successful it could be adapted for other countries. He believes that it offers better prospects than the approach now taken for example in Egypt, which has a locally-based investment promotion office which is hampered by its lack of regular contacts in the US.

Ms Susan Riley, a private enterprise officer at USAID is enthusiastic about the locations chosen for the mission. She says that Atlanta is one of America's fastest-growing business and service centres with excellent communications, a number of first-class universities and the added advantage of the presence of former US President Jimmy Carter who is taking an active part in supporting the trade mission. The northern city of Pittsburgh combines a traditional industrial base with a new specialization in computer-related activities and is also a home for a number of companies already doing business in Jordan.

Eximbank, support for Shidiyeh

THE US' Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) has approved a preliminary commitment to support commercial financing of exports of US mining equipment for the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) project at Shidiyeh.

Three of our four offers received for the supply of draglines for Shidiyeh were from US companies as were three of our offers for the supply of rotary drills. One US company is also offering for the supply of a screening and crushing plant.

US phosphate producers have been critical of support for the export of mining equipment to Jordan at a time of serious oversupply of phosphates on the US and world markets. The Eximbank board now says that, following an examination of the situation of both equipment manufacturers and phosphate producers, it believes that "on balance the short and long-term benefits to the US mining equipment manufacturers are likely to outweigh the potential injury to US phosphate producers."

In a press release issued in Washington on 3 February, Eximbank president and Chairman John A. Bohn Jr said "The extensive analysis employed in the examination of this case enables the board to conclude that guarantee support was appropriate for this project."

Eximbank support will be limited to export guarantees, however, and Bohn stated that "any further support in the form of a government-subsidised loan could not be justified."

(PAD)

\$ Market News

WE HAVE witnessed an extremely clam week with no fresh news to break the tight trading range that has prevailed previously. Dealers are mostly staying aside in anticipation of the U.S. trade deficit figure to be announced on Friday 12 February, 1988. Early market expectation depicts a range of 12-14 billion dollar. Anything over 16 billion dollar will have severely negative effect on the dollar value, yet a good figure of 12 billion dollar confirm the fact there is an actual narrowing of the U.S. trade deficit. On Tuesday, the dollar closed lower off its high of 1.7085 DMK. In reaction to a softening of the Fed Fund Rate to 4 1/4 PCT during the afternoon session and the squaring

of long positions ahead of Friday. The market was attuned to signs of an easing in Federal reserve policy which triggered rumours that J.P. Morgan and Co. Inc. would again cut its 8 1/2 PCT prime rate. The bank denied the rumour, but the notion of lower rates remained in the market, especially after US Trust Co. has lowered its broker loan rate (BLR) to 7 1/2 PCT from 7 3/4 PCT.

The U.S. trade deficit for 1986 came at a total of 156.2 billion dollars and for 1987 till the month of Nov. at a total of 159 billion dollars. If we add the lowest expectation of the Dec. figure which is 12 billion dollars the total for 1987 shall have an increase of

around 15 billion dollars year on year basis. Therefore, should a lower dollar still be considered the main remedy to the U.S. trade deficit, or shall the U.S. government take more drastic measures to solve this persisting problem? Only time would tell (courtesy of the F.C.C., Amman).

Exchange Rates

(JD FILS)

USD	344	348
STG	605	610
DMK	204	206
SFR	248.50	250.50
YEN	267.	268.
FFR	60.30	60.80
LFL	181	183
LIT	27.8	28.1
CAN	270	272
BCF	97.3	97.8

SKR	57	58
DKR	53	54
OR	942	948
OR	890	896
ED	835	845
BD	906	915
SYR	88	91
EGYP	155	158

F.C.C. Amman

New York, closing on 9 February 1988

STG	1.7615
DMK	1.6950
SFR	1.3875
YEN	6.7185
YEN	128.80
CAN	1.2695
DFL	1.9035
BFC	35.45
LIT	1248.25

F.C.C. Amman

Gold 442.25 Silver 6.28
Dow Jones Indices 1914.46

Economic Adhocracy

By Jawad Anani



A War Economy

THOSE WHO think that Israel is a democracy are invited to look into the following economic analysis. It is claimed here that Israel is no more democratic than Orwell's "Animal Farm."

Democracy may be taken to refer to the Athenian type. It was a monopoly among the white Athenian minority while denied to all others, who did not measure up to that level. In this case, it would seem that the Israeli society is democratic for the Jews and autocratic as far as the Arabs are concerned.

This is not the democracy that is prevalent in Israel. The military Junta there runs the economy, and whatever is left for the civilians is merely an act of convenience. The Israeli economy puts the dictates of the military above all other considerations. Seemingly, this may be justified by Israel's so-called security needs. But let us look a little deeper.

There was a recent debate in Israel over the Kafir plane. Upon pressure from the United States the \$2.5 billion project was shelved, but not abandoned. Why would Israel want to develop its own expensive planes when it can buy those much cheaper from the United States and still have the option to add whatever accessories to them to improve their performance? This is strictly a military decision which eventually gathers civilian support around it from those who benefit from it.

One would still say that an important decision like that was still debated. This is true. But how come it was not debated when the programme was originally installed? Not secrecy; the plane was never as much a secret as a cause of bragging. Anyway, the debate was engineered to convince the USA how painful it was for them and by declaring the amount of pain they substantiate their claim for bigger compensation.

Another issue deals with Israel's arms which are sold in billions to countries like Iran, new military regimes in Africa and Latin America, and even to the developed industrialized countries themselves. The recent strategic agreement with the USA has opened the door fully for the Israelis to compete for military subcontracts in the USA. The Israeli Chinese and Japanese links in this field are much more than meets the eye.

Israel's military industrialization is the backbone of its current high-tech drive. A study made on the Israeli military industries revealed that 556 can never be converted to civilian ones, and the rest need at least 7 years before they can be converted. Thus, economically speaking, Israel is not in a position to go for peace if things are left for their military who dominate the scene. Peace can only be imposed by the reluctant USA which views Israel as a 51st state. By the way the Israelis hate this notion and vow they will do their honest best to shake it.

A country whose economy rests on occupation and manufacturing of weapons way beyond its needs can not need calls for peace even if its citizens want it. The Israeli economy thrives on radicalism. The few intelligent peace seekers are a despoiled and an alienated minority.

What democracy is this?

Al-Risha gas-plant awarded

JAPAN'S SUMITOMO has won a \$23 million turnkey contract for the installation of a gas power-station at Al-Risha in northeast Jordan. The plant's two turbines will be supplied by General Electric of the United States.

Two gas-finds have been reported at Al-Risha but the Natural Resources Authority says that the extent of the gas deposits in the area will not be known until further drilling is completed, and the plant is considered to be a trial operation at this stage. It is due for completion by the end of January 1989. (PAD)

Tanchev

'We support just struggle of Palestinians'

students in Bulgaria, now 700. Other economic and agricultural matters were also discussed. The volume of trade between the two countries is \$40 million annually, consisting of Diammonium phos-

By Lella Deeb
Star Staff Writer

phate exports from Jordan, and the import of meat and 19 other items from Bulgaria.

Tanchev said that his country fully supported the Arab cause and initiative, and believed that the only way for a just and lasting peace was an international conference with the participation of all parties

concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, in addition to the five permanent members of the Security Council.

"When I speak of peace in the region, I do not mean only the Middle East question, but also the Iran-Iraq war, which has lasted for a long time and taken many victims," he said.

Bulgaria is well-known for its support of Arab stands and for its desire to achieve peace in the area. It has officially condemned the suppressive Israeli measures against Palestinians under occupation, particularly during the last two months of their uprising. "It is time, in our opinion, that peace reign in order to allow the people to live in peace," Tanchev told The Star.

"Our aim in this visit was to elevate our relations with Jordan to a higher level in all fields. Our relations are friendly, and we are both interested in promoting them to the highest level," he said, adding that he thought that the visit had been successful.

Tanchev, a 1987 winner of the Lenin Peace Prize and Secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, said that he had brought a written invitation from President Todor Zhivkov for His Majesty to visit Bulgaria.

International BUSINESS Opportunities



AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of Jordanian companies, listed herebelow in order of their specialty. Interested firms may initiate direct contacts at the following addresses accordingly.

Industries Co. Ltd.
Tel: 674601
Telex: 21968
P.O. Box: 17161
Amman — Jordan.

The Jordanian Est. for Detergents
Tel: 894842
Telex: 21628
P.O. Box: 922083
Amman — Jordan.

The Jordan Gases Co.
Tel: 892851, 893357
Telex: 21442
P.O. Box: 6264
Amman — Jordan.

Jordan Antiseptics & Detergent Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Tel: 672934
Telex: 21580
P.O. Box: 810070
Amman — Jordan.

Jordan Carbonate Co. (J.C.C.)
Tel: 21930
Telex: 21930
P.O. Box: 1059
Amman — Jordan.

Jordan.

Jordan Chemical Industries Co. Ltd.
Tel: 622964 (09) 986711
Telex: 21663 CHEMIC-JO
P.O. Box: 3380
Amman — Jordan.

Jordan Fertilizers Industries Co.
Tel: 812281
Telex: 21410
P.O. Box: 5142
Amman — Jordan.

Jordan Industries & Matches Co. (JIMCO)
Tel: (09) 953418, 651241/2
Telex: 21504
P.O. Box: 7970
Amman — Jordan.

Jordan Manufacturing Co.
Tel: 623301
Telex: —
P.O. Box: 28
Amman — Jordan.

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.
Tel: 630151/9 (09) 983331/5
Telex: 21246, 21688
P.O. Box: 1079
Amman — Jordan.

Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Ltd.
Tel: 660141
Telex: 21223
P.O. Box: 30
Amman — Jordan.

Jordan Polymers and Inter. Chems. Co.
Tel: (09) 953635, (09) 983871
Telex: 41427
P.O. Box: 862
Zarqa — Jordan.

Khaili Hassan Industrial &

Trading Co.
Tel: 776131
Telex: —
P.O. Box: 2698
Amman — Jordan.

Mirna Industrial & Trade Co.
Tel: 871811
Telex: 233671
P.O. Box: 928181
Amman — Jordan.

Al-Najah Soap Factory Co.
Tel: 894744
Telex: —
P.O. Box: 157
Amman — Jordan.

National Gas Inds. Co. Ltd.
Tel: 731410, 731085
Telex: 23056
P.O. Box: 20150
Amman — Jordan

New Chemicals Co. (KIMA).
Tel: 642919, 642074, 725096
Telex: 21966
P.O. Box: 2225
Amman — Jordan.

Salbshian Trading Co.
Tel: 633418, 688784
Telex: 22086
P.O. Box: 688
Amman — Jordan.

Spartan Chemical Co.
Tel: 633418, 688784, 841454
Telex: 21628
P.O. Box: 3436
Amman — Jordan.

Universal Chemical Inds. Co. Ltd.
Tel: 896397
Telex: 22093
P.O. Box: 926479
Amman — Jordan.

Arab opportunities

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of 22 Arab companies wishing to establish business contacts with companies in Jordan:

Mhamd Hussein Ali Khale, P.O. Box 20290 Safat, Kuwait, (General trade, expo-imp).

Enterprise National Des Matieres De Travaux Publics, Ain - Samara, P.B. No. 67, Algeria, (Importers of construction equipment).

Bader Investment, University Street, University Building, Midan Al-Geeza, Cairo, Egypt, (Exporters of meat products and detergents).

Mustafa Ali Farah Co., P.O. Box 1675, Cairo, Egypt, (Exporters of electrical appliances and torch-lights).

Al-Harir Establishment for Trade and Industry, P.O. Box 10159, Dubai, U.A.E., (Exporters of electric water-heaters, household appliances, fluorescent bulbs and gas-cylinders).

Al Najah Import and Export, P.O. Box 26382, Manama, Bahrain (Exporters of food products).

Alseem Trading Est., P.O. Box 1206, Sharjah, U.A.E., (Exporters of fresh and frozen fish, and pure Philippine honey).

Al-Samati International Trade, P.O. Box 414, Tunis Hishad 1049, Tunisia, (Exporters of auto spare parts, electrical wires and cables, and clothes).

All Al-Hashimi Trading Est., P.O. Box 10275, Dubai, U.A.E., (Exporters of printing and packaging machines, used typewriters, printing

equipment).

Saudi Factory for Fire-Extinguishing Systems, P.O. Box 5856, Jeddah - 2132, Saudi Arabia, (Exporters of fire equipment and alarm sets).

Mohammad Abdullah Al-Ghuraid and Bros. Est., P.O. Box 54, Tabuk, Saudi Arabia, (Exporters of Artesian-well drillers).

Bassam Al-Ayoubi, G.P.O. Box No. 6107, Damascus, Syria, (exporter of auto-parts, manual tools, aluminium and scrap).

Commercial Engineering Office, 34 Nakhla El Mouties Str., Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt, (Exporters of construction equipment, electricals, electronics, stationery, textiles, household appliances, raw materials and food products).

International Egyptian Co. for Expo-Imp., Al-mahalla Al-Kubra, Manahyat Al-Bakri, Al-Ma'moun Str. 29, Egypt, (Exporters of machinery and equipment, raw materials, autos and supplies, electricals, clothes and carpets).

Al-Naser Co. for the Manufacturing of Steam Boilers, P.O. Box 1626, Cairo, Egypt, (Exporters of steam boilers).

Kuwaiti Co. for Cotton Trading and Mfg., P.O. Box 24301, Safat 13104, Kuwait, (Exporters of cotton)

Mohammed Subhi Izzat, 2 Jamal Ed-Din Yaseen Str., Al-Ramel Station, P.O. Box 2263 Alexandria, Egypt, (exporter of olives, preserved fish and vegetables).

Al-Talfeh Trade, P.O. Box Al-Mehdi Str., And Al-Golf, Misr Al-Jadida, Cairo, Egypt, (general exporters).

General Trading Centre, P.O. Box 38 El Ghuria, Cairo, Egypt, (general exporters).

Gulf Pastries, P.O. Box 1032, Bahrain, A. Gulf, (Importers of various products).

Delta Universal Co., P.O. Box 22497, Safat, Kuwait, (Importers of raw materials, auto-parts and equipment).

Qasem Al-Naji Office, P.O. Box 1102, Baghdad, Iraq, (agencies, and trading in textiles, paper and cardboard).

Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international firms wishing to establish business contacts with Jordanian companies:

Jewellery, Gifts & Antiques

Lidawi Badon, Gleiwitz Kehre 4, D - 2000 Norderstedt, Tel: (040) 527 91 67, Telex: 212807 Blest D, West Germany.

Wholesale Distributor, Sule J. Shahid,

President, 2240 North Gate Blvd., P.O. Box 163345, Sacramento Ca. 95818, U.S.A.

Round-the-World Traders, S. Nicholas Ayoub, President, 4762 Bonnie S.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49508, U.S.A.

New Horizon Associates, T.W. Vass, 34 Victoria Gardens, Eastbourne, East Sussex, BN20 8NJ, England, U.K.

Zarcrafts, P.O. Box 7945, Karachi - 3, Pakistan.

City Plaza Co., Ltd., A.J. Jaffer, Overseas Manager, 831 Petchburi Road, Phayathai, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

Tai Goods Trading Co., Ltd., Peter Lee, President, P.O. Box 43-6, Taipei, Taiwan R.O.C.

H. Hiral International (Taiwan) Ltd., H. Hiral, President, P.O. Box 68-472, Taipei, 104, Taiwan.

Addmount Enterprises Corporation, Wu Chinglou (James C.J. Wu) Operation Director, 92-3, Chuangfeng Road, Hsinchuang Taipei, Taiwan R.O.C.

Cosmetics

Wholesale Distributor, Sule J. Shahid, President, 2240 North Gate Blvd., P.O. Box 163345, Sacramento Ca. 95816, U.S.A.

Peak International, R.U. Balg, Managing Partner, P.O. Box No. 34, Gujrat, Pakistan.

Commonseas Trade International, Iqbal Ahmad, General Manager, 14, Mohammad Building, Hummuji Street, M.A. Jinnah Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

Ideal Trading Enterprises, M.H. Rahman, G.P.O. Box No. 3005, Dhaka - 2, Bangladesh.

G. Haroutunian, P.O. Box 11-4873, Beirut, Lebanon.

International Khaex Trading Co., R.H. De Vries, Export Manager, Beukeladijk 24a, 3021 AG Rotterdam, P.O. Box 2107, 3000 CC Rotterdam, Holland.

Sherfield International Ltd., Clement Chan, Manager, 209 A-B, 2/F Tower II, South Seas Centre, 75, Mody Road, Tsimshatsui East, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Profile

By a Star Staff Writer

WITH ITS establishment in January of 1988, the Jordan supermarket in the Abdoon valley tells us a story about the generation of shoppers who have made the Jordan Supermarket corner their in-place.

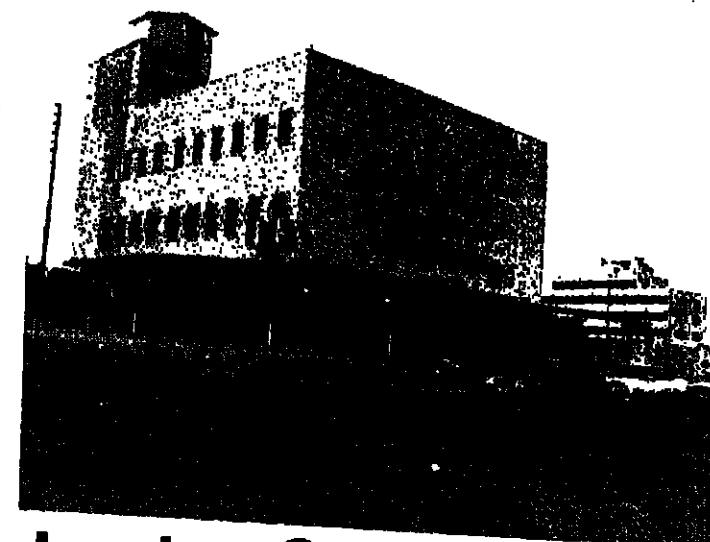
The supermarket is a three-storey building, with an area of 320 square metres for each floor, stacked with more than 12,000 brand items ranging from food stuffs, fresh vegetables and meat to housewares, sport outfits and other collection items.

Another extension to the supermarket is the coffee-shop, with an area of 100 square metres, which has earned the image of being "the locale".

According to Mr George Naber, one of the owners, shoppers have shown a certain pattern for shopping on a monthly basis, since most shoppers are expatriates or Jordanians who are married to foreigners. "With an average of 400 customers per day, the shopping pattern differs, depending on the family needs and their buying habits in that area," commented Mr Naber.

Omani fish

The story of the Omani fish started in June of 1988, when the Ministry of Supply handed the importation of fish over to the private sector. In July of 1988 the first shipment of Omani fish was delivered to the Jordan Supermarket, after it signed a contract with the Omani National Fisheries Co. in Muscat, whose deputy General Manager is Mr Mohamed Al-Alawi. Jordan Supermarket is at present the sole distributor of the Omani fish in Jordan.



Jordan Supermarket

It is noteworthy that, recent statistics regard Oman as one of the largest fishery areas in the world, from which major exports go to Australia, Italy, Cyprus and the US," said Mr Naber. He further added that, the unique characteristic of the Omani fish is that it is fresh-frozen, one month old and its packing is processed under hygienic standards.

"We import 120 tonnes every month, and sell out every thing. Sales have grown three-fold over the past year," said Mr Naber.

History

Jordan's Supermarket dates back to 1970, when the Shmelsani branch was first opened, as the three brothers, Saleem, Saleem and George got into the business. Trading runs in the family: the three brothers learned the trade from their father Mr Nwer Naber

who, during the fifties, was in the wholesale trade, or what was then called "Mal Qabbani".

"Over an 18-year period," said Mr Naber, "people have become aware that Supermarkets are not a nightmare; rather, shopping at supermarkets has become known as safer, reliable, guaranteed, and hygienic." "The introduction of production and expiry dates regulations has spread awareness among shoppers that supermarkets have an advantage over the local groceries as regards respecting these regulations," said Mr Naber.

The prices, he contended, have always been moderate, "because we are in the business to keep the customer. Our profits have always been marginal and according to a certain pattern. We have survived in this business because we have never dealt with shoppers on a haphazard basis," said Mr Naber.

EEC offers venture capital

By Pam Dougherty
Special to The Star

THE EUROPEAN Economic Community (EEC) is following up a successful experience with the Lome Convention countries in introducing a "risk capital" component into its new series of financial protocols with the Mediterranean countries.

The money involved is small, ECU 2,000,000 for Jordan out of a total commitment of ECU 35,000,000 for 1988-91 and ECU 100,000,000 for the Mediterranean region as a whole, but European investment Bank representative

Terence Brown says it is "a flexible financial instrument" that should encourage financial investment by small and medium-size companies now held back from new ventures by the lack of capital.

Mr Brown told The Star that the provision of risk capital for the Lome Convention countries has proved so successful that ECU 600,000,000 has now been made available under their latest protocol.

He said that the risk capital can be provided in five forms. These are subordinated loans for which the repayment of principle and, in

exceptional cases, payment of interest are settled only after the other bank debts have been met; conditional loans when repayment or duration terms for funds lent or rates of interest are linked to certain conditions covering profit or production levels expected from the project; equity participation taken up on behalf of the EEC in enterprises; acquisition of a shareholding through a conditional loan granted to the State or, with government consent, to a local undertaking directly or indirectly through a local financing institution and finance for feasibility studies for new projects or for rehabilitation purposes.

British Panther Company

1. Established in 1972, starting with the J72 Model.
2. In 1975 produced the Panther-de-Ville car.
3. In 1978 produced the Lima car.
4. In 1982 produced the Kallista car.
5. In 1984 produced the Solo I car.
6. In 1987 produced the Solo 2 car. The car is provided with a Ford-Cosworth motor, together with a 204 HP Turbo-Charge. It was shown in the 1987 Frankfurt Exhibition, where upon 100 cars of this model, were ordered.
7. In June 1987 the Panther Company entered into a contract with the Wa'il Radh, Abdul-Hadi & Partners Company for the marketing of its Kallista cars is, at present, in the company's exhibition centre, the Tyche Furniture's

Building, 'Aln-Ghazal Road, opposite to the Jordanian Armed Forces Orchestra; P.O. Box 925 292, Tel. Nos. 689 561, 689631, Fax 605 251, 'Amman.



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TEL. 670283

GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Tuesday 9 February 1988, were as follows:

18 ct. JD 3.650 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4.250 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5.300 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JD 4,865,000
Ounce..... JD 166,000
(31 grammes x 10 c.m.)
Rashadi Pound..... JD 32,000
(Seven grammes)
Sterling Pound..... JD 38,500
(8 grammes)

Source: Yousif Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

GOLD IN EUROPE

LONDON (AP) — Late gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce): London 443.50 bid, Paris 445.02 fixed, Frankfurt 443.84 fixed, Zurich 442.50 bid, Hong Kong 443.13 bid (8 February 1988).

Money Markets

AMMAN (Star) — The following schedules exhibit the position of world currencies, interest rates and the prices of gold as recorded since 1985, and the speculations for 1988 and 1992 (by courtesy of the Arab Bank Limited, Analytic Bulletin No. 1, fifth year, January, 1988):

International Interest Rates

%	Euro-currencies, three-month rates					
	Base Rate	Euro- USS	Euro- DM	Euro- AFR	Euro- YEN	Euro- FFR
Ending-1985	9.50	7.94	4.81	4.06	6.83	13.25
Ending-1986	7.50	6.31	4.92	4.00	4.56	10.83
15 Oct-1987	9.50	9.19	5.13	4.50	4.97	9.19
23 Nov-1987	8.75	7.44	4.00	4.00	4.38	9.19
Mid-1988	8.50	7.25	3.50	3.25	3.75	8.50
Ending 1988	9.00	7.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	8.75
1988-1992	8.50	7.60	4.50	4.50	4.50	8.50

U.S. \$ Exchange Rates

	DM/\$	YEN/\$	SFR/\$	FRF/\$	£/\$
Ending-1985	2.45	200	2.06	7.50	1.45
Ending-1986	1.92	158	1.61	6.38	1.48
15 Oct 1987	1.80	142	1.49	6.01	1.66
23 Nov 1987	1.67	135	1.37	5.67	1.79
Mid-1988	1.60	120	1.31	5.76	1.78
Ending-1988	1.65	125	1.35	6.03	1.65
Ending-1992	1.66	133	1.48	7.34	1.37

Major Currencies Exchange Rates

	Yen/DM	SFR/DM	FRF/DM	LIT/DM	CAS / US\$
Ending-1985	81.90	0.84	3.07	683	1.40
Ending-1986	82.19	0.84	3.32	696	1.38
15 Oct 1987	78.90	0.83	3.34	722	1.30
23 Nov 1987	80.67	0.82	3.40	737	1.31
Mid-1988	75.00	0.82	3.60	781	1.30
Ending 1988	75.76	0.82	3.65	804	1.31
Ending-1992	71.32	0.80	3.95	904	1.44

Gold Prices

\$ per troy ounce

1985	318	1987	443
1986	368	1988	470
15 Oct 1987	465	1992	512
23 Nov 1987	470		

Stock Indices

LONDON: Financial Times 30 share index closed at 1,355.9; Financial Times 500 share index closed at 984.93; FRANKFURT: Commerz Bank's daily index 1,263.4; PARIS: Agef; index of closing stocks 248.88; MILAN: Banca Commercial index 423.91; ZURICH: Swiss Credit Bank index 424.6 (London-AP — 9 February 1988).

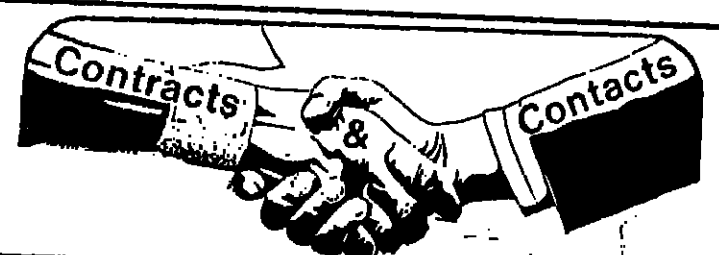
EURO-DOLLAR

	8.2.1988	5.2.1988
DM	1.7010	1.6940
SFR	1.3875	unchanged
FRF	5.7265	5.7185
DFL	1.9085	1.9030
LIT	1,253.32	1,245.625
CA \$	1.2865	unchanged
£	1.755	1.7595

In Tokyo, where trading ends as Europe's business day begins, the \$ closed at 128.30 yen. In London the \$ was quoted at 128.63 yen.

INTERBANK RATES

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London			
£	1.7535-45	NKR	6.4100-4200
SFR	1.3870-80	SKR	6.0825-45
LIT	1248-1248	YEN	128.61-86
FRF	5.7260-80	ATS	11.90-92
DM	1.8970-80	CA \$	1.2650-60
DFL	1.9060-70	S Peseta	113.65-70
BLF	35.47-49	F. Mark	4.1165-85
DKR	6.4800-4900	G. Drachma	135.25-75



Slow market, steady prices

By Rasim Rahim
Star Financial Market Analyst

TRADING RECORDS at the Amman Financial Market showed a quiet handling for a week. Major entries were only recorded by three industrial companies, which were: sulpho-chemicals by over JD 111,000 on the first day, the lime and silicate brick by JD 141,000 on the second day and the chemical industries by over JD 144,000 on the fifth day. As compared to last week, trading activities were even slower, with the services sector superseding the insurance sector.

The market position fell by 31 per cent in the trading volume, and by 15 per cent in the number of shares and contracts respectively. Out of the 68 trading companies, 42 per cent gained in the price of their shares, 24 per cent lost and 33 per cent had no change in the price of their shares. Total trading reached 221 entries, 80 through Monday, 2 February - 8 February 1988, companies entering the market total, as follows: 41, 45, 47, 42 and 48 respectively.

This week a total of 2,410,047 shares was handled, recording a total market value of JD 2,109,316 divided among 2,303 contracts, bringing the handling average to 1,421,893.200 per day.

The shares of 68 companies were traded, classified into 19 banks, 7 insurance services and 32 industrials. Trading in the regular market was distributed among sectors as follows:

Share of Market	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
This Week	10.082%	1.315%	1.874%	86.729%
Last Week	13.071%	1.067%	2.299%	83.563%

In the over-the-counter market, a total of 72,932 shares was handled, at a total market value of JD 37,708.

The daily trading volumes, as proportionate to the total market JD 2,109,316 (100%) were as follows:

This Week				
2.2.88	3.2.88	6.2.88	7.2.88	8.2.88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
16.931%	18.791%	18.510%	28.239%	19.529%
Last Week				
23.450%	26.939%	16.600%	18.175%	14.836%

Prominent firms whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows (share of sector, share of market):

— Bank of Jordan 23.64%, 2.38% — Arab Bank Limited 13.19%, 1.31% — Jordan-French Insurance 46.49%, 0.61% — Dar Al-Sha'b Press 43.38%, 0.68% — Arab Aluminium Industries 8.04%, 6.98% — Intermediate Petro-Chemicals 11.88%, 10.30% — Lime and Silicate Brick 17.11%, 14.84% — Chemical Industries 13.61%, 11.81% — Jordan Sulpho-Chemicals 17.71%, 15.36%

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the market:

Sector	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industry
2 - 2	16.784	—	1.055	82.161
3 - 2	6.012	0.335	3.342	90.311
6 - 2	13.521	3.890	1.663	80.936
7 - 2	8.989	0.762	1.663	88.586
8 - 2	6.398	1.699	1.668	90.235

Weekly Average				
This Week	10.341%	1.337%	1.876%	86.446%
Last Week	14.087%	1.157%	2.106%	82.650%
Difference	-3.746	+0.18	-0.23	+3.796
Variance	-(3.746)	+(0.18)	-(0.23)	+(3.796)

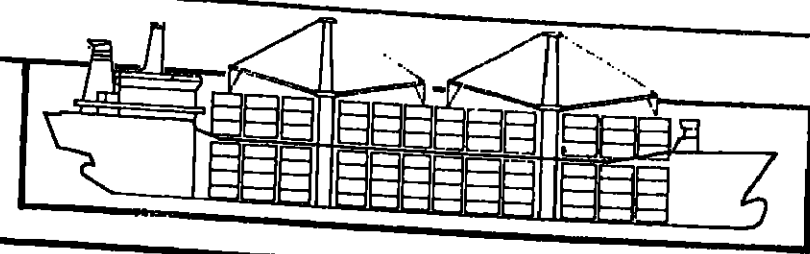
Development Bonds

— Maturity 1990, at 8 1/4% per annum - 20 bonds for JD 199. (2.2-1988);
— Maturity 1991, at 8 1/2% per annum - 30 bonds for JD 301. (2.2-1988);
— Maturity 1990, at 8 1/4% + margin per annum - 100 bonds for JD 1,001. (3.2-1988);
— Maturity 1991, at 8% + margin per annum - 200 bonds for JD 2,008. (3.2-1988);
— Maturity 1991, at 8 1/2% + margin per annum - 350 bonds for JD 3,605. (7.2-1988);
— Maturity 1990, at 8 1/4% + margin per annum - 5 bonds for JD 50. (8.2-1988).

New York Exchange

NEW YORK (AP) — In dollar rates: Jordan Dinar 2.9940, Egypt pound 0.4546, Kuwait Dinar 3.6270, Lebanon Pound 0.00247, Saudi Riyal 0.2667, fragrant Austr. 0.1835, Australian \$ 0.7100, Austria schill 0.0834, Belgium franc 0.0281, 0.0280, Brazil cruzeiro 0.0121, £ 1.7450, Canada \$ 0.7883, Chile peso 0.0041, Colombia peso 0.0036, Denmark krone 0.1838, Ecuador sucre 0.003187, Finland mark 0.2490, France franc 0.1742, Greece drachma 0.0073, Hong Kong \$ 0.1282, India rupee 0.0763, Indonesia rupiah 0.000662, Ireland punt 1.5680, Italy lira 0.000798, Japan yen 0.007752, Mexico peso 0.000438, Netherlands guilder 0.5226, N. Zealand \$ 0.6655, Norway krone 0.1553, Pakistan rupee 0.00571, Peru inti 0.0303, Philippines peso 0.0480, Portugal escudo 0.007220, Singapore \$ 0.4944, So. Korea won 0.001290, So. Africa rand 0.4865, Spain peseta 0.008772, Sweden krona 0.1646, Switzerland fra 0.7174, Taiwan dollar 0.0349, Turkey lira 0.000882, U.A.E. dirham 0.2723, Uruguay peso 0.00036, Venezuela Bolivar 0.0331, W. German mark 0.8886, Yugoslavia dinar 0.5935.

Vessels calling on



Aqaba Port

Jordan National Shipping Lines North Continent Service

EFDIM JUNIOR: Voyage II, no. 18018/1/45 in Aqaba between 23 February and 2 March 1988. SB Compl. Aqaba 26 January - 2 March 1988. Duration 37 days.
AL KARAMEH: Voyage III, No. 18019/0/46 in Aqaba between 13 March and 23 March 1988. SB Duration 38 days.
EFDIM JUNIOR: Voyage III, in Aqaba between 15 April and 24 April 1988. SB Compl. Aqaba 21 March - 24 April 1988. Duration 35 days.
Route: Antwerp, Bremen, Sheerness, Suez Canal and finally Aqaba. The above schedule is subject to changes without further notice.

Amin Kavar and Sons Co. Red Sea Shipping Agency

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A) ROMANIA (CONV.)	NAVROM	CURTEA DE ARGES	31/1/88
B) BLACK SEA (RO-RO)	SDP	K.R. KORSKOV RAKHOV RUZHANY VOZNESENSK	1/2/88 9/2/88 10/2/88 10/2/88
C) AUSTRALIA (CONT.+RO-RO)	BALTIC	SK. ZALK A.GORB	5/3/88 5/4/88
D) YUGOSLAVIA + MITD (RO-RO + CONV.)	JADRANSKA	ADMIRAL PURISIC KAJROS A. TRADER V2	13/2/88 16/2/88 16/2/88
E) FAR EAST (CONV.+CONT.)	PIL	KOTA MAJU KOTA RAJA KOTA SEGAR KOTA WIRAMA KOTA NAGA KOTA EXPRESS	2/2/88 7/2/88 20/2/88 27/2/88 7/3/88 19/3/88
F) GDR + NORTH CONTENTIN + VALENCIA EUROPE (CONTAINER)	D.S.R.	VOGTLAND F.K.S. JAEHN HALBERSTADT KOELPINSEE	26/1/88 1/2/88 15/2/88 12/3/88
G) EUROPE (RO-RO)	HAUL	HAUL TROTTER HAUL TRACER HAUL TRIBUTE HAUL TRAPPER	4/2/88 15/2/88 8/3/88 19/3/88
H) EASTERN EUROPE POL (CONV.+CONT.)		ZYGMUNT AUGUST ZYGMUNT III WAZA ZYGMUNT STARY	7/2/88 23/2/88 28/2/88

Arab Containers Services

THAMES SHIPPING:
— North Sea (TH03), Aqaba ETA 10 February 1988. Loaded Rio D.J., San Fran D. Sul, Santos (loaded 9/1), discharging Jeddah (ETA 5/2).
— Trident Dusk (TH04), Aqaba, loading Vitoria (ETA 21/2), Rio D.J. (eta 28/1) Santos (ETA 5/2), discharging Jeddah (ETA 14/3).
— Capetan Sea (TH05), Aqaba, Loading Salvador (ETA 1/2), Recife, S.F.D. Sul, Santos (ETS 10/3), discharging Jeddah (ETA 4/4).
— TBN (TH 06), Aqaba (May), Loading Brasil Ports (March), discharging Jeddah (early May).

RMS ITALIA
— Stephan J Voy 41, Aqaba 11.2.1988 — 12.2.1988. Route: Ravenna, Venezia, Bari, Lissasol, Suez Canal, AQABA, Jeddah, Massawa, Assab, Hodeidah, P. Sudan, Suez Canal, Venezia, Ravenna.
— RMS Laguna Voy 42, Aqaba 26.2.1988 — 27.2.1988. Route: Venezia, Ravenna, Lissasol, Suez Canal, AQABA, Jeddah, Hodeidah, Assab, P. Sudan, Suez Canal, Venezia, Ravenna.
— Stephan J Voy 43, Aqaba 18.3.1988 — 18.3.1988. Route: Venezia, Ravenna, Lissasol, Suez Canal, AQABA, Jeddah, Hodeidah, Assab, P. Sudan, Suez Canal, Venezia, Ravenna. Next Sailings: RMS Laguna Voy 44, Venezia 19.3.1988, Ravenna 20.3.1988 — Stephan J Voy 45, Venezia 9.4.1988, Ravenna 10.4.1988.

EURO - DEPOSIT RATES

	\$	DM	LIT	SF	FF	DFL	Yen	£
1 M	6 5/8	3 3/4	10 1/4	1.00	7 7/16	4	3 13/16	8 15/16
2 M	6 11/16	3 3/16	10 3/8	1 3/8	7 5/8	4	4 1/8	9 5/16
3 M	6 11/16	3 1/4	10 1/2	1 9/16	7 7/8	4	4 1/16	9 1/2
6 M	6 3/4	3 3/8	10 5/8	2 1/8	8 1/4	4 3/16	4 1/16	9 1/16
9 M	6 15/16	3 7/16	10 3/4	2 4/16	8 7/16	4 3/16	4 1/16	9 1/16
1 Year	7 1/16	3 1/2	10 7/8	2 3/4	8 9/16	4 5/16	4 1/16	9 5/8
2 Years	7 3/4	3 3/4						9 3/4
3 Years	8.00	4 1/2						9 7/8
4 Years	5.00							
5 Years	8 3/8	5 3/8						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp. Amman

Bahrain Market

Local Rates

S. Riyal	3.7500-10
K. Dinar	0.27860-70
Q. Riyal	3.6400-20
B. Dinar	0.37690-10
O. Riyal	0.3849-05
L. Lira	387.00-393.00
U.A.E. Dirham	3.8725-35

Source: A.B.L. - Bahrain

Arab Deposit Rates

	8 Feb 1988	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 Month	6 7/8-6 5/8	4 1/2-5 1/2	5 3/8-6 3/8	6 1/8-6 5/8	
2 Months	7.00-6 3/4	4 1/2-5 1/2	5 3/8-6 3/8	6 1/4-6 3/4	
3 Months	7 1/8-6 7/8	4 1/2-5 1/2	5 3/8-6 3/8	6 3/8-6 7/8	
6 Months	7 1/4-7.00	4 1/2-5 1/2	5 5/8-6 5/8	6 1/2-7.00	
1 Year	7 1/2-7 1/4	4 1/2-5 1/2	6 7/8-6 7/8	6 3/4-7.00	

Source: Arab Bank Limited - OBU, Bahrain

Diaz challenger Pical

Jakarta, Indonesia (AP) — Colombian challenger Raul Diaz said Wednesday he was confident of wrestling the International Boxing Federation junior bantamweight title from Elias Pical of Indonesia, Diaz, 30, who arrived in Indonesia Tuesday, will fight Pical, 28, in a 15-round bout on 20 February in the West Kalimantan city of Pontianak.

"I respect Pical. As a world champion he must be good fighter, but I have studied his fighting style and I am sure I can tame him," Diaz told reporters.

Meanwhile, Pical said he was not intimidated by Diaz's more impressive record. "I will beat him no matter how. Challengers always talk big to hide their fears," he told reporters after a meeting with sports Minister Abdul Gafur.

Diaz has won 32 of his professional fights, 21 of them by knockout. One match was declared a draw and he lost three.

Pical, who recaptured his title last October after losing it twice since becoming champion in 1985, has had 18 professional fights. He won 15, 10 by knockout, and lost three.

Promotor Anton Sighting will pay Diaz \$30,000 pical \$50,000 for the match.

Pfeiffer wins 1,500-metre freestyle

BERLIN (AP) — West Germany's Stefan Pfeiffer won the 1,500-metre freestyle event at the NOK International Swimming Competition in East Berlin on Tuesday with a time of 15 minutes, 17.52 seconds.

The West German also won the 400-metre freestyle, clocking a time of 3 minutes, 53.25 seconds.

Joerg Hoffmann of East Germany placed second in the 1,500-metre freestyle with a time of 15:18.33, while teammate Steffen Less came in third at 15:41.65.

European champion Anke Moehring of East Germany won the women's 800-metre freestyle with a time of 8:29.78.

Toyota gets it all

THE MIDDLE East Rally champion, Mohammed Ibn Sulayyem of Dubai, is seeded number one in the Qatar International Rally, which will be held between 11-12 February.

Ibn, Sulayyem, and Irish navigator Roman Mourgan, will be driving a Toyota Celica, while the Qatari Sead Al Hageri will participate in an Audi Quattro.

Toyota's presence in this year's event will be special as, out of the 28 cars participating, 10 will be Toyota.

Even though the number of entries in the Rally is very limited, the competition is expected to be very tough and exciting, especially in four or five stages as tests of the cars' endurance, and drivers' efficiency will be carried out at the most difficult stages of the race.

Director of the rally, David Stone said that the Qatar Rally has generated excitement and enthusiasm among rally fans in the Middle East. He added that "we have to exert great efforts at the first stage of the rally to get out of the desert. This stage," he said, "will present a great challenge to all competitors." He said that the most important question now is whether Ibn Sulayyem will win the race in his Toyota once again.

AMMAN VIA KUALA LUMPUR TO SEOUL

From Kuala Lumpur

DAYS	FLIGHT NO. MH	KUALA LUMPUR	SEOUL
Thi	065	23:59 p.m.	11:30 a.m.
Tue	065	23:59 p.m.	11:30 a.m.

From Seoul

DAYS	FLIGHT NO. MH	SEOUL	KUALA LUMPUR
Wed	066	13:00 p.m.	21:50 p.m.
Sat	066	13:00 p.m.	21:50 p.m.

Now enjoy convenient flights to Seoul and on the way, enjoy a standard of inflight service you'll want to come back to. Overnight stay in Kuala Lumpur secured where necessary. For more information, contact your travel agent or any MAS office.



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panorama

Wales Vs England

Lineout masters: A typical Moriarty steal for Wales, with Collins in support.

England 3 points
Wales 13 points

Wales's memorable day was a disaster for England. Their drive in the first half was impressive, and their control in the second half was a sight to see for their thousands of supporters. Wales won because they had outstanding rugby skills and they used them to the full. The rugby society rejoiced that International match has been on skills not sweat.



SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA — Sandy Lyle of Scotland, who won the 1985 British Open, recorded his US victory in less than a year when he beat Fred Couples on the third hole of a Phoenix Open playoff with a bogey 5.

Lyle's victory was made possible when Couples drove into the water at the 18th hole for the second time in less than an hour and took a double bogey.

Lyle, the winner of Tournament Players championship in Florida last March, and Couples the 1984 TPC champion, finished the regulation 72 holes tied at 15-under-par 269.



Howard Wright, who scored 21 points for Stanford, crossed paths with Tom Bert as the ball went down during the 82-74 upset of the ranked college basketball team.

STAR FEATURES

The Jordan National Gallery

Showcase for contemporary Islamic art

By Suchinta Wijesooriya
Special to The Star

ON 12 February, 1980, Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor opened the Jordan National Gallery, under the auspices of The Royal Society of Fine Arts. At that time the Gallery had 70 holdings. Today, eight years later, it has almost a thousand works of art in its permanent collection.

The National Gallery is unique both in Jordan and in the Arab world, not only in that it holds a sizable permanent collection, but that it is the first gallery in the region dedicated to the display of contemporary art from Arab and Islamic countries.

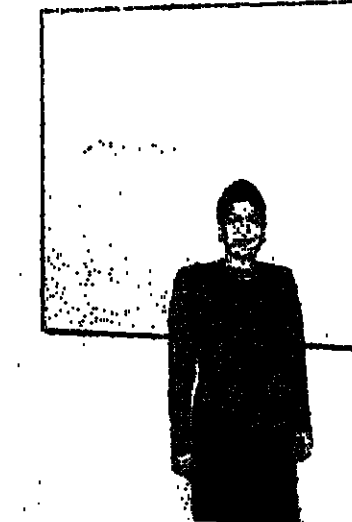
The present collection, spanning the region between Morocco to the west and Bangladesh to the east, reflects the Arab-Islamic experience in various forms, colours, and textures, expressed in almost every medium.

Jordan, of course, is well represented by 72 artists including HRH Princess Wijdan Ali, Samia Zaru, Samer Tabbaa, Munira Nusselbeh, Ali Jabri, Samira Badran, Muna Saudi, Ahmed Nawash, and Nabil Shahadeh.

In addition to the contemporary art, there is a small but important collection of works by nineteenth century European artists known as "Orientalists". Among those represented in this area are David Roberts, Hans Hansen, Frederick Goodall and Auguste Delacroix. Their works present the Middle East in a mysterious, exotic and romantic light, as perceived from the outside. They stand in interesting contrast to the works of the contemporary indigenous artists, which exude emotions stemming from the realities of life and culture experienced from within.

Activities

During the past eight years, the

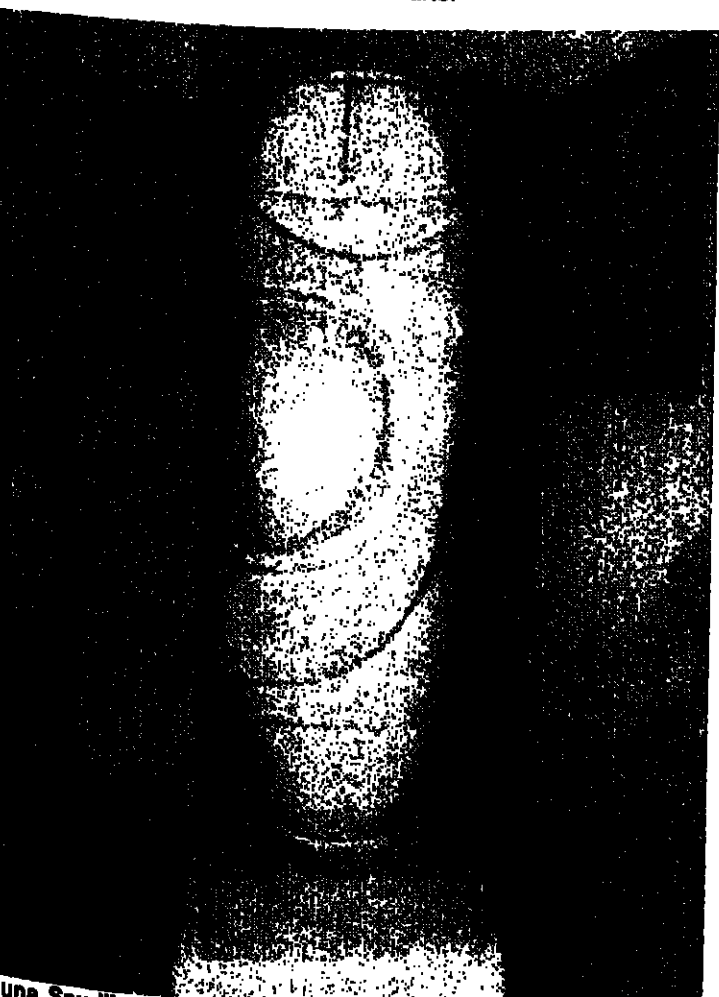


HRH Princess Wijdan Ali is both a contributing artist and a hard-working trustee

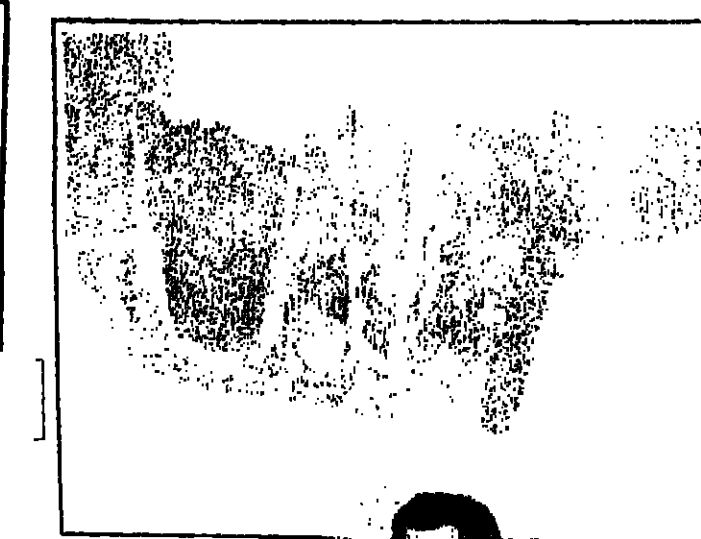
National Gallery has hosted 44 visiting exhibitions. These have included showings of 19th century photographs from the Harvard Semitic Museum, British sculpture, and contemporary art from Senegal, Egypt, France, Spain and Tunisia.

The Gallery has also exhibited abroad, showing the work of Jordanian artists in Poland, France, Egypt and Turkey. The largest of these, entitled "The Royal Route: 8000 years of Art and Archaeology in Jordan," was held in Paris in November 1986.

In order to further facilitate cultural exchange between Jordan and other countries, the Gallery participates in local and international seminars and conferences relating to art, and its presentation. Courses and presentations on art and related subjects have been held locally, in an ongoing effort to encourage public interest and participation in the fine arts.



Muna Saudi's unmistakable sculpture at the National Gallery



Director Suhail Bisharat has been with the Gallery since 1981

The Gallery is in the process of collecting a reference library on Islamic and international art, architecture and art history.

People behind the scenes

HRH Princess Wijdan Ali, herself an accomplished artist, has been the prime force behind the formation of The Royal Society of Fine Arts, the organization under which the Jordan National Gallery operates. It was established in 1979 under the Patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor. Since then, Princess Wijdan has been the President of the Society's 14-member Board of Trustees. With them, she has worked relentlessly to fulfill the principal aim of the society: promoting the fine arts of Jordan and of the Arab-Islamic countries nationally and internationally.

Her enthusiastic and dedicated ally in this work has been Suhail Bisharat, the Director of the National Gallery. Bisharat trained as a petroleum geologist and worked in oil exploration, until his passion for the arts took over. He has been the Director of the Gallery since 1981, and has subsequently had some limited specialized training in museum management.

"Whatever training the museum staff has acquired has been provided within the museum itself on a daily basis after they have been hired. Each learns as the museum evolves, yet all are expected to perform not only to international standards, but with a programme of exhibitions which even a far larger, trained staff would find difficult to accommodate." Bisharat writes in his article published in the International Journal of Museum Management and Curatorship.

Bisharat's staff is made up of Iman Bibi (secretary), Michale Hajeen (storage and exhibition), Mahmoud Jabri (documentation and library), Zaher Shalefeh (reception) and Nassef (billboy).

nizing exhibitions nationally and internationally to show their work. Competitions are organized, and awards presented locally and internationally to facilitate the emergence of new and undiscovered talent.

One of the aspirations of the society is to acquire works of contemporary Third World artists, with the intention of forming a museum of Third World Art.

As a non-governmental, non-profit organization, it depends on donations and grants from individuals and institutions in Jordan, the Arab world and abroad. Assistance comes from the Royal Palace and members of the Royal Family, private individuals, government bodies, banks, commercial establishments and the artists themselves, in the form of cash and kind, as well as moral support.

Royal Jordanian Airlines provides free transportation for incoming and outgoing exhibits, making an invaluable contribution to the cultural exchange between Jordan and other countries.

Location and facilities

The Gallery is housed in a re-modeled villa, located in the Muntazah Al-Weibdah in Jebel Weibdah. Originally a one-storey building, it was expanded in 1984 with the addition of another floor, as more space was needed to display the growing permanent collection and the increasing number of visiting shows.

Local companies donated building materials. Architect Ja'far Toukan donated his time and talent to the project, giving the second floor his trademark of striking but uncomplicated lines, and excellent use of light and space. The unostentatious, relaxed and pleasant atmosphere of the gallery allows the viewer to focus on the art without distraction, enhancing its enjoyment and appreciation.

Museums and art galleries are places where the public can enjoy, share in, and be inspired by the seemingly limitless resource of human creativity. In Bisharat's words, "museums are the trophies of stability".

Jordan's National Gallery is undoubtedly a jewel in our crown. It costs the public nothing to treat themselves to a visit. Entrance is free of charge, giving credence to the old adage about the best things in life!



Stone sculptures by Samer Tabbaa

Photographs by Suchinta Wijesooriya

Women benefit from the law

By Margarette Hall
Special to The Star

ONCE AGAIN the Business and Professional Women's Club has been busy holding seminars, and recently they had one on Pension and Social Security Laws. Invited speakers were Hmoud El-Nigdawi, Director of Legal Affairs at the Ministry of Finance, and Ali Issa, Director of the Department of Publication and Information in Social Security.

The seminar aimed at enlightening women about their legal rights and obligations, and put forth some recommendations for developing these laws for the benefit of women.

Na'lah El-Rashadan, one of the club's lawyers, lead the discussion. She spoke about the positive and negative aspects of these two laws. One example is the double pension: if a woman is eligible for a pension of her own and is already receiving an inherited pension, she is allowed only to keep the one with the largest sum of money. (The seminar recommended that she be able to keep both pensions.) The positive aspect for a woman is that she can ask for her pension after 15 years of employment, while a man can do so only after 20.

Ali Issa discussed the Social Security Law which has been implemented since 1980. In an interview with the Star, he said that this law has inspired a great deal of interest. The Social Security Corporation has been empowered to implement the Social Security Law and to carry out its objectives. The main one is to provide you and your beneficiaries with financial and psychological security. This is secured in the form of a survivor's insurance; for instance, if you have been earning JD 120, after your death your family receives JD 80 per month. Funeral expenses would also be covered by this insurance.

Issa added that a discussion of these laws was fundamental because it spread an awareness of the Social Security Law.

At the seminar he discussed three major points: the Social Security Law as a theory and system; its application in Jordan; and how the law could be developed in the future.

He also noted some of the advantages it has for women. For example, an insured male is entitled to the old age pension at the

age of 60, whereas a female receives hers at the age of 55. She has a right to be compensated when leaving her job to get married, and she benefits while being a housewife. As of 1 June, 1987 a chance was given to every citizen to be covered by Social Security.

There are six branches of insurance under the Social Security Law, and they are to be implemented stage by stage. The two which have been applied since 1980 are: insurance against work injuries and occupational diseases, and insurance against illness, old age, and death. The law applies to more than 400,042 labourers not subject to the Civil Pension Law.

Presently, he said, Social Security is contemplating taking a step into the future by implementing health insurances since this was previously subject to certain sectors and not to all members of the public.

Issa mentioned that foreign employees are paid compensation if they decide to leave the country permanently. They are either paid directly, provided that they have paid monthly contributions for 24 months or more, or by transferring their payments to their country of residence upon the completion of 24 months.

Article 4/a of the Social Security Law specifies that "The provi-

sions of this law shall apply to all labourers, who are not under 16 years of age, without any discrimination as to nationality, and regardless of the duration and form of the contract, or the nature or amount of the wages, whether the work is to be performed mainly within or outside the Kingdom, and without prejudice to the provisions of international agreements regulating the rules for double insurance."

The women attending the seminar were advised to contribute to Social Security since it helps in protecting them and their families. Also, Issa used this opportunity to make women feel more independent as individuals in the community and the home. He hoped that they would have more privileges in the law. Social Security, he concluded, is the right of the individual and community. It depends on positive participation where workers contribute in helping themselves.

Similarly, the Pension Law is part of Social Security. It has been in existence ever since 1941 when the Military Pension Law was issued. The Old Age Pension is a branch of insurance, and the Invalidity Pension comes into effect in the event of permanent incapacity leading to termination of employment. For instance, if you are earning JD 100 and have an accident at work resulting in permanent partial disability of 50%, you will receive JD 37.5.



Na'lah El-Rashadan spoke to the seminar about legal rights and obligations.

By Diane C. Chlangwa
Special to The Star

FOR MANY people today, St Valentine's Day, celebrated on 14th February, means a time to send that anonymous romantic verse to a sweetheart or a fun-filled greeting to a friend or relative through cards, flowers, candy or in any other imaginative way.

It is a day enjoyed equally by men, women and children alike in many parts of the world. However, the story of what has become the year's most romantic and fun-filled day begins in a very unromantic way. Largely missing from today's Valentine messages is the gruesome early martyrologies to which the first Valentine or rather, Valentines are linked.

According to historians, the earliest list of church martyrs reveal at least three Valentines, one of whom is described as having been a priest and another a bishop of Interamna, now Terni.

Some legends say Valentine was imprisoned and while there, he cured the jailer's daughter of blindness. In an attempt to associate him with love, legends have him falling in love with the jailer's daughter and sending her a letter

Who was St Valentine?

which he signed "from your Valentine."

Etymologists have also come up with their own theories concerning the name of St Valentine and its relation with people in love. They report that the letters "v" and "g" were once interchangeable in common speech. The Norman word "galantin" meaning a lover saint, was at one time written and pronounced "valentin" of "valentin", hence connecting St Valentine to love.

Another theory is related to the Middle Ages, the time when St Valentine's Day was first observed. There was a belief in rural Europe that birds mated on this day, hence linking St Valentine with love.

But the most plausible theory for St Valentine's Day is linked to the Roman Lupercalia, a feast celebrated in February in honour of the pastoral god Lupercus, a Roman version of the Greek god Pan.

According to the theory, during

the Lupercalia feast, the names of young women were put into a box in honour of the goddess Juno Februata. The names from the boxes were then picked out in turn by the boys and girls who then matched up in accordance with the name picked from the box. The couples were then considered partners for the year, which began in March.

With so many unrelated legends concerning St Valentine, historians have found it an almost impossible task to find one acceptable explanation for the connection between St Valentine and people in love. Of the claims concerning the martyred Valentines, the few known facts of their lives are so interwoven with undocumented facts and tradition that it is impossible to separate fact from legend.

It is highly unlikely now that anyone will find one solid conclusion about who St Valentine truly was and his relation with love. But this does not really matter because the joy that this day brings to the millions of people who observe it each year should be enough to satisfy the curious mind.

Happy Valentine's Day!!!



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

Italian Film Week at the RCC

FEBRUARY SEEMS to be "movie month" at the Royal Cultural Centre. Kicked off by the American Film Festival held last week, the month still holds an assortment of films in store: Italian, Czech, French and Japanese.

The annual Italian Film Festival, due to start on Saturday and run for six consecutive days, is a variety of comedy, drama and historical films, all of them recent releases ranging from 1984 to 1986.

The film of the opening night, "The Inquest" is a 1986 production directed by Damiano Damiani and stars Keith Carradine, Harvey Keitel and Phyllis Logan. A historical film, The Inquest starts when the emperor Tiberius sends Taro, a brilliant Roman magistrate, to Rome to find the body of "the rebel," Jesus of Nazareth who has been crucified some years previously. The body has disappeared and there is talk of resurrection.

On Sunday 14 February the comedy "Henry IV" is scheduled for screening, produced in 1985 and directed by Marco Bellocchio, and starring Marcello Mastroianni and Claudia Cardinale. The film is about a group of wealthy and noble personages who go to a castle inhabited by a mentally deranged person believing himself to be Henry IV. Each attempts to cure him in his or her own way.

"My Dearest Son" to be shown on Monday 15 February is a poignant drama about a father and son relationship that develops as they try to free themselves from the nightmare of drug addiction. Produced in 1985 the film is directed by Valentino Orsini and stars Ben Gazzarra and Sergio Rubini.

On Tuesday 16 February "Hearth" stars Johnny Dorelli as Enrico Bottini, who enlists in the army, happy to fight and become a hero. Under arms he meets three former school mates and together they reminisce about faces, names and class pranks. These memories, compared with their life in the trenches, seem gay and distant yet at the same time strangely foreboding.

The film scheduled for Wednesday 17 February is "Momo" produced in 1986 and directed by Johannes Schaaf. Momo is the name of the ten-year-old orphan girl who stars in this comedy fantasy about grey-dressed, cigar-smoking invaders who want to steal all the time in the world from Master Hora the guardian of time. It is Momo who frees the world from this terrible nightmare by letting loose the thousands of hours that the grey men have stored away so that people can have all the time they wish for.

The week ends impressively with Maurizio Ponzi's recent film (1985) where Sophia Loren stars with her own son Eduardo Ponti in "Aurora" together with Philippe Noiret and Daniel Travanti. Aurora is a taxi-driver in Sorrento who is trying to gather up enough money to have an operation for her almost blind child Cico. As he regains his vision, Cico sees his mother in a totally new light and gradually realises that there can be many facets to reality.

Recent film releases

Batteries Not Included (PG) Hume Cronyn — Toy-like flying saucers save harassed building tenants. Inspired fantasy (Good).

Braddock: Missing in Action III (R) Chuck Norris — More rescue heroics in Vietnam by the bullet-proof colonel (Fair).

Broadcast News (R) William Hurt — Smashing comedy-drama that dissects overblown TV news egos (Great).

Empire of the Sun (PG) Christian Bale — Epic account of plucky boy who survives World War II Japanese Prison Camp (Good).

The Grand Highway (No Rating) Antoine Hubert — Charming French film follows the awakening experiences of young boy (Great).

Moonstruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance (Good).

Overboard (PG) Goldie Hawn — Spoiled rich-bitch becomes humble housewife. Much warmth amid the splendid performances (Good).

Planes, Trains and Automobiles (R) Steve Martin, John Candy — Spiffy comedy on the frustrations of modern travelling (Good).

Return of the Living Dead Part II (R) James Karen — Brain-eating zombies go on rampage again (Fair).

Three Men and a Cradle (PG) Tom Selleck, Steve Guttenberg, Ted Danson — Heart-warming farce about bachelor baby-sitters (Good).

Amer and Amid Maltouq Monday celebrated their graduation from Yarmouk University. They said their party was not only to celebrate their own success, but also that of their friends Ra'd Ourgash, Maher Amireh and Anjad Farrah. Attending the party were Nulmar Musallam, Aymen Muri, Sultan Farrah and Samer Al-Tabba'.

Even though new graduates Ghaleh Al-Ghoul and Hisham Andin could not make the party because they were out of town, they were remembered as the whole group drank to their health.

Congratulations to the Philippine team who won the Amman Bowling Centre's Silver Cup Tuesday night in a hard-fought battle against the Korean team. Victors were Gunny Dasmariñas, Nolle Leocadio, Del Antonio, Chie Lombao, Manny Conteras and Jersey Boris.

The diplomatic community in Jordan loves the place, and all say life, the historical places, and the scenery, particularly the desert. But most of all, they enjoy getting together with their friends, Jordanian and otherwise. Last week, the Diplomatic Club arranged a trip to the recently-opened Ma'in resort, where they had a lovely lunch, soaked away their week's tiredness in the hot springs, swam in the pool, and some of the harder ones even climbed the mountain to reach the wonderful waterfall, including the lovely view from above. They all came back with praise for the hotel complex, and said they would return for a weekend away from it all once the

new hotel is completed. Among those who went were Egyptian Embassy's Mohammed Shazli, his wife and two children, Wagih and Tiba Hamdi and one child, Nagi and Aida Ghatrifid with one of their children and a guest, Hinni and Mirvet Bdair and their two children, Turkish Embassy's Sevil Yurdekul and her mother, now visiting Jordan. Mr and Mrs Mustafa Varda, European Community's Michael Ryan, Canadian Embassy's Ron Sawyer, American Embassy's Peter Enzlinger, Lebanese Embassy's Hussein Ramal, his wife, and two children, Laszlo and Eva Nemerl from the Hungarian Embassy. Tad and Kristina Rozycki from the Polish Embassy, as well as Marlen Dubrowski, German Embassy's Guenter Ertel, Norwegian Commercial Attache Hans Fris, and a huge group from the British Embassy including David and Caroline Whitbread, Steve and Carla Collier, David and Betty Hawkes, Allison Curtis, Nick Archer, newcomer Jane Foster, Malcolm and Sue Ives and many others. Do go on having fun, all of you, but don't forget us when you leave Jordan.

The Swiss Ambassador gave a lecture on Swiss Banks: Neutrality and Secrecy, last week, at the World's Affairs Council. Attending

the lecture were, His Excellency Mr Khaled Obelaid: Dr Subhi Altibbi and his daughter, Dr Zuhair Malhas, a former health minister, Jawad Hadeed, Deputy Manager of the Jordan Arab Investment Bank; Mouhammad Kilani, Dr Musa Kilani and Dr Adawiyya Alalami.

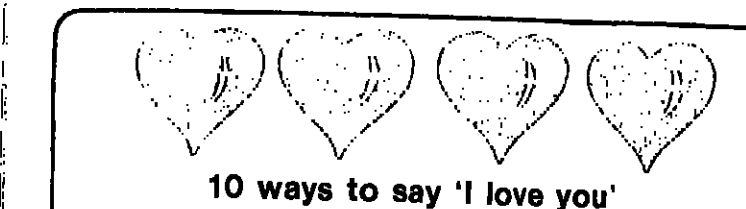
Zuhair Al-Ajlouni, Minister of Tourism, attended a luncheon party given in his honour by the prominent Jordanian Lawyer, Hani Aldahleh at the Orihodox Club last week. Present at the luncheon were: Major General Khaled Altazawneh of the Civil Defence Authority, Adnan Almufti, of Jelt Company, Dr Rif'at Odeh, His Excellency Mr Suleiman Alhadidi, a former minister and former president of the Lawyers Association, M.P. Rizq Batayneh, and Senator Waleed Saleh.

Ahmad Saket, son of the former Education Minister Hikmat Saket, and his bride Rula, daughter of Abu Altayyeb the General Secretary of the Ministry of Youth, returned from their honeymoon last week. They went to Egypt after a big wedding dinner attended by Dr Bassam Saket, General Secretary of the Royal Court; Professor Mohammad Hamdan, President of Yar-

mouk University. Dr Abdul-Rahman Adas Dean of Summer Studies at the University of Jordan, Morad and Hilal Barakat, the Jordanian Basketball champions and many more. The Star congratulates the happy couple and wishes them a long and happy life together.

The Chargé D'Affaires of the delegation of the Commission of the European Communities Marcello Palmeri gave a reception at the Plaza Hotel to welcome a delegation from the Commission of the European Communities and European Investment. Attending the reception were: Jawad Haddid, Deputy General Manager of the Jordan Investment Bank, Dr Munther Al-Masri, Manager of the Vocational Training Corporation, Dr Fayoz Suheimat, General Manager of the Corporation of Industrial Estates, Senator Moh'd Ali Budeiri, Chairman of the Jordanian Electricity Company, Murad Alal, General Manager of the Co-operation Organization, and finally Kamal Jureilat, General Manager of Natural Resources Authority.

Tennis Coach Tarek Saadi and his wife Reem are back in Amman, Tarek coaching at the Sport City, and Reem giving art lessons at the YWCA. The couple, who were in Damascus for one week, are back with their cute dog Bonnie, who was in Amman before and has more fans himself, than his owners. The reception he received, mainly from his young lovers, was a spectacular scene worth seeing.

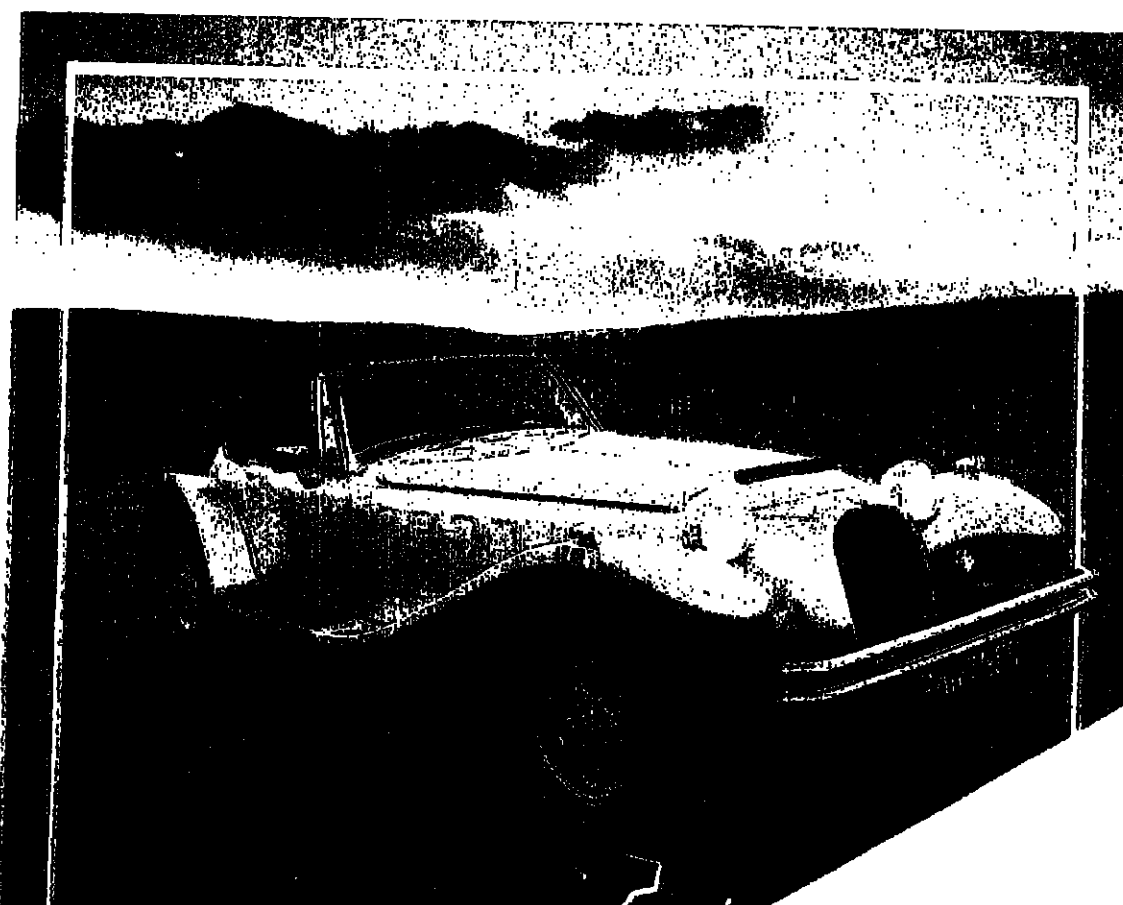


10 ways to say 'I love you'

1. Love in bloom. Give a single flower by special delivery from your local florist. This is appreciated by both male and female.
2. Make someone's favourite meal or everyone's favourite dish.
3. Do something "they" have been begging you to do. Mend it, lend it, hook it, cook it, or find it. This is a no-cost love effort.
4. Enclose a valentine in a lunch box, briefcase, or purse for a surprise smile during the day.
5. Go out on the town for a valentine luncheon or a champagne dinner for two.
6. Embroider I LOVE YOU on a pillow case. It only takes twenty-three big stitches!
7. Wear something red — Its a flattering colour for everyone.
8. Send him/her a gift-wrapped box of chocolate. Make sure the wrapper is red to set the mood.
9. Stick a heart on anything. This can be on a bathroom mirror, your shirt, and many others. This can be on a bathroom mirror, your shirt, and many others. This can be on a bathroom mirror, your shirt, and many others.
10. Remember your mom and dad. Send them a "valentine" surprise gift of your choice. They want to be loved too!



Newlyweds Mal Mansour Qunash and Mohammad Tayseer Shawjan have gone to set up housekeeping in the U.S. Mal will be missed by colleagues at the Arab Bank Ltd. Manwa, Maha, Suhaila, Hala, Rana, Feryal and Muazas, who all send their congratulations.



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Window On the Philippines

President Aquino to address International Labour Organization

Philippine President Corazon C. Aquino has accepted an invitation extended by the International Labour Organization (ILO) to address its annual conference on 14 June 1988 in Geneva.

According to Mr Franklin Drillon, the Secretary of the Department of Labour, the ILO invitation is a "distinct privilege" for the Philippines. He added that President Aquino's visit to Geneva to address ILO annual conference will be an opportunity for the Philippine Government to inform the world of its efforts in promoting workers rights, welfare and industrial peace.

Registration of landholdings

The Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs announced on 2 February that all foreign service posts are authorized to accept sworn statements of landholdings to be filed by Filipinos living abroad.

Accordingly, Filipinos residing in Jordan who own landholdings in the Philippines are required to register with the Philippine Embassy. The following data will be required in the sworn statements:-

- Name of landowner/filer
- Title number/tax declaration number
- Area per title/tax declaration
- Location of property
- Fair market value of land per title/tax declaration.

More Japanese firms to put up plants in Philip- pines

One of the world's leading consumer electronics manufacturers, Matsushita, is said to be transferring operation from its home base in Japan to escape the rising cost brought about by the increasing value of the Japanese yen.

Matsushita has recently applied at the Philippine Board of Investments (BOI) to put up a US \$58 million project in the Philippines. According to Florante Solomon of Price Securities Research, the move made by Matsushita is related to the appreciation of the Japanese currency. As the yen appreciates, it has become costly for the company to manufacture in Japan. The rising has pushed up production cost, resulting in higher selling prices of its goods. It has reduced the competitiveness of Japanese products.

To fight back the rising cost, Japanese companies are looking for new havens like the Philippines where labour is cheap and therefore the cost of production is lower.

The company will be known as Matsushita Communication Corporation of the Philippines, and will manufacture close-circuit television cameras, floppy disk-drivers and microphone condensers, all for exports.

Filipino dance group at Amman Plaza

The Local Filipino dance group headed by Chie Lomibao is all set



Vlp Isada (right) and navigator Blue Reyna raise their trophies during the awards ceremonies of the recent Marlboro Sprint Rally.

to perform at the Amman Plaza Ballroom on 14 February when the Filipino Community Association holds its Valentine party there. Other members of the dance group are Bernie Pontillo, Nolle Locadillo, Precy Pontillo, Precy Bermudez, Lolli Flandez, Hermie Ramirez and Adele Constantino.

During the party, the Association will choose from among the guests Mr Valentine and Miss Valentine for 1988.

Central Bank to allow importation of second- hand cars

In line with the Philippine government's liberation programme, the Central Bank of the Philippines has decided to allow private individuals to import into the Philippines second-hand cars.

In a related development, Undersecretary Alcantara of the Department of Trade and Industry said on 4 February that the Philippine Board of Investments (BOI) will conduct public hearings and consultations with the private sector for the purpose of promulgating new guidelines on the importation of

used, second-hand cars by private persons. The guidelines will take effect 15 days after its publication. Government to tap RP resources abroad

Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus has disclosed a new programme of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) to tap the resources of Filipinos abroad in an effort to realize a vision to make the Philippines an economic power by the year 2000.

In a keynote speech delivered recently at the annual conference on business prospects at the Manila Peninsula, Secretary Manglapus confirmed the stability of the country's democratic government. "This is exactly the opposite of what some critics associate with a banana republic," he said.

Manglapus said in the United States alone, two-million Filipinos can offer the country sophisticated knowledge in technology and big potential in marketing local products. "These Filipinos, leaderless but willing and desirous to help their country, who regularly send us medicine, clothing and other bounties of their generosity,

can be made to sit down and arrive at projects that would lift the country and make it leap forward. "We need a project in this country that would produce a gem of a product that could demonstrate to the Filipinos that they are no longer just an agricultural society but a society capable of developing itself into an economic power."

Manglapus also announced the high-level meeting of representatives of countries that have returned to democracy in the last 10 years will soon be held in Manila. Reporting on this meeting, Manglapus said that businessmen, academicians, and armed forces personnel from Spain, Greece, Portugal, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala will discuss how they have managed to return to democracy and stay there.

Philippine Ambassador leaves for Manila

The Philippine Ambassador to Jordan, H.E. Juan V. Saez left for Manila on Wednesday on official business. He will be away for about three weeks. During his absence, First Secretary and Consul General Emmanuel J. Contreras will act as Chargé d'affaires.

The French Programme

Saturday

5:45 Le Gerfaut. Eps. 7: Gilles uncovers the plan of the Comte de Provence to kill the queen and the person behind it who is really a Judith or more properly the queen of the night.

7:00 The News In French.

7:15 Un DB de plus: this week's guest: Chantal Gallia.

Sunday

6:00 Rue Carnot eps. 65, a drama series. At last Armelle and Mr Caso are married but...

6:30 L'ecole des Fans: This week's guest: The French singer Annie Cordy.

7:00 The News In French.

7:15 The 10th International Festival of Circus in Paris. This episode featuring: France.

Monday

Carnet de L'aventure, a documentary. This week's episode about 4 explorers who embark on a 1500 kilometer trip across Quebec, facing the coldness and snow with primitive facilities and dogs and sledges for transportation.

7:00 The News In French.

7:15 The weekly sports magazine.

Tuesday

6:00 Come Tu Veux Mon Cher, Eps. 1, Three women, each in a different career in leading positions meet to discuss their social and emotional lives.

7:00 The News In French.

7:15 Un DB de Plus: this episode's guest: Gilles Vigneault.

Wednesday

5:45 Spring Time In Bourges, a variety programme of the songs of the annual festival of Bourges.

7:00 French Varieties.

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie or Today In Jordan, a local magazine produced and presented by Saleh Madil.



waves

Your
TV guide

Channel
2

gazine produced and presented by Saleh Madil.

Thursday

6:00 Rue Carnot, eps. 66, drama series; Blanca discovers the secret relation between her boyfriend Arno and Sylvie.

7:00 The News In French.

Friday

5:30 The French feature film "Nick, Chassuer de Tests" or Nick the Investigator. Nick a dynamic young man finds himself and his date on the scene of a crime. He has to answer a lot of questions as who is chasing him across town and what is he after.

7:00 The News In French.

7:15 The 10th International Festival of Circus in Paris. This episode featuring Spain.

English Programme

Saturday

8:30 Married with Children.

9:00 Saturday Variety Show.

10:20 Feature Film: The Story Teller. A television scenarist writes down a film scenario with violence and arson. A kid, who saw the film, in imitation sets fire in the school.

Sunday

8:30 Farrington of the F.O. "We're having a heatwave" Romantic madness continues when a suave attractive businessman arrives on a trade mission — and even Harriet seems to be affected.

9:10 New Documentary "The making of a Continent". A three-part documentary. An authoritative, entertaining and visually stunning portrait of the making of the spectacular heart of North America. This is the story of titanic mountain-

building processes, still active today in the magnificent wilderness of the Alaskan mountains, shaped and reshaped by prehistoric seas, glaciers and the Mississippi river, creating the stable interior of a restless land.

10:20 Secret Army. eps 9 "Guil"

Monday

8:30 Are You Being Served?

9:10 Vanity Fair. eps.4"

10:20 Feature Film: "A time to Live" Starring: Liza Minnelli, Jeffrey DeMunn. A couple has a son in normal good health, and a younger son who complains of a muscular weakness which aggravates day after day.

Tuesday

8:30 Comedy series. "No Place Like Home" eps 1 Eldest daughter Lorraine is having a trial separation from husband Raymond, who is trying to find alternative accommodation assisted by fellow traffic warden Elsie. Youngest son Nigel, home for the weekend, bor-

rows Arthur's car, but it runs out of petrol and, before the garage picks it up, is stolen. Meanwhile, neighbour Trevor is missing his wife Vera, who is away with her sister in Wales, and seeks liquid consolation in the greenhouse with Arthur.

9:10 Standby — Light Cam-

eral action! This episode is about the role of the stuntman, the actor who takes up the dangerous and difficult roles in lieu of the real actor.

10:20 The Equalizer.

11:10 Three's Company.

"Jack looks for a Jack"

Wednesday

8:30 Charles in Charge. "A Job from Heck"

9:00 Well-Being. "Kept in the dark" What is it like to be blind? Not like what you would probably imagine is the answer from this Well Being programme which shows visually handicapped people coping with everyday life. Most registered blind people still have some sight which often leads to accusations that they are frauds. The worst problem with visual handicap is not losing your sight, it's the way people treat you even when they have the best intentions.

9:35 Alfred Hitchcock Presents...

10:20 Mini-series "Hold The Dream"

Emma is heartbroken by Blackie's death. Jim resigns as managing director of the company and has his first quarrel with Paula. Min swears she will never divorce Anthony and then is discovered drowned in the lake. Paula is beset by problems, both domestic and professional and her relationship with Jim deteriorates rapidly. Jonathan and Sebastian Cross are seen in deep conversation. Paula visits Shane in Connecticut.

Thursday

8:30 Kate & Allie.

9:10 Rags to Riches. "Hunk in the House"

10:20 Feature Film. "Got-

cha" A female spy meets a young man studying veterinary medicine. She lures him to participate with her in her adventure.

Friday

8:30 Growing Pains.

9:10 Magnum

11:20 Falcon Crest.

11:10 Some Mothers Do 'ave 'em.

The Jerusalem Star

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Help Parker to celebrate its centennial and win valuable prizes in the Star's eight-week

The University Bookshop is awarding 12 prizes each week. You can win by correctly answering the questions published here in the Star.



Star reporter Frida Mdanat and Features Editor Heidi Taylor draw the first winning entries.

Congratulations to winners from Week 1

These clever people identified Chinese as the language using ideograms and the Phoenicians as the famous travellers. They also knew that cuneiform means "wedge shaped".

Prizes of Vector Standard roller ball and ball-pen set go to Mahmoud Abdul-Karim Namreh, Kilah Fakhr Swail, Mrs Mukarram Maghondonga, Samir J. Akkawi, Miss Merna Williamson, and Sinaa Cadin, all from Amman. Books on the Story of Writing go to Nasser Jameel Al-Far and Akram Eylla from Amman, Abdel-Khaleq Hameiri and Walid Fawzi Daab Al-Shobaki from Irbid, Ribhi Shreim from Zarka and Mrs B. Chakrabarti from Ma'an. Winners can collect their prizes at the University Bookshop.

All entries will be kept for the drawing of the Grand Prize, a Duofold Centennial pen set, by Parker — to be announced March 31, 1988.

Story of Writing Contest

Everyone is eligible to participate. Just record the answers to this week's questions on the form below, and send it to:

The Jerusalem Star
P.O. Box 591
Amman, Jordan

Your entry must be on this form, and it must arrive here within two weeks of the date of this issue. Winners will be announced on this page in three weeks time.

Question Week 4

1. People have written on the skins of all of these creatures, but true "parchment" is made from the skin of the:

- a) gazelle b) ostrich c) calf d) sheep

2. In the mid-8th century Arab traders learned from the Chinese how to make paper from:

- a) reeds b) rags c) wood d) bark

3. The papermaker's symbols made on paper as it dries are known as:

- a) trademarks b) watermarks c) grainmarks d) splitmarks

Circle the correct answer

1 abcd 2 abcd 3 abcd 4

Name:

Mailing Address:

Telephone:

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

1. By February 15, the Philippine Embassy will not verify and authenticate employment contracts of Female domestic helpers; And by March 1, the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration in Manila will not verify nor process employment contracts of female domestic helpers.

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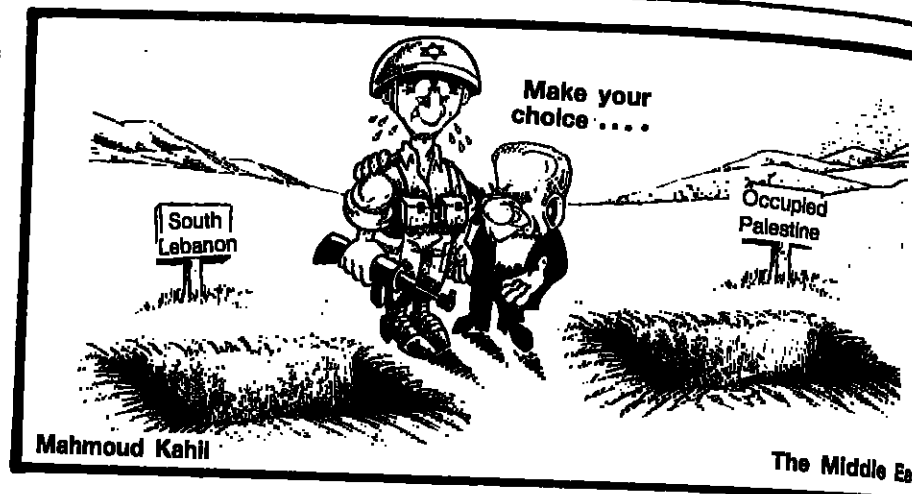
Director General
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Advertising Director,
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Published every Thursday in Amman by the Jordan Press & Publishing Co. Ltd.,
(Ad-Dustour), Telex 21392 Media Jo., FAX. 667170, Tel. 664153, 668121,
P.O. Box 591, Amman - Jordan.



Time to speak truth

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a column by American writer Anthony Lewis which appeared in *The New York Times* on 7 February under the title "Time to Speak Truth".

WHEN YOU see your best friend acting in a way that will ruin his life, do you pretend not to see? Do you insist to others that it is really not so bad as it looks? Do you tell yourself that it is his business, not yours?

Americans devoted to Israel should be asking themselves questions as they contemplate what is happening in the West Bank and Gaza. For Israel is on a path of mortal danger, to its character and even its existence. Those who remain silent at like moments are not true friends.

During the 20 years of occupation the Jewish community in the United States has been largely silent about Israel's policy. The explanation given was that Israelis were on the line, and outsiders should not tell them what to do. The theory sounds like a benevolent neutrality, but in practice it has been anything but neutral.

In that time American-Jewish organizations have led the way in urging United States aid to Israel - without strings. Without criticism. Israel is the largest US aid recipient; now getting 3 billion dollars a year. And it gets generous private contributions from Americans.

The effect of all that aid has been to give powerful support, financial and political, to Israeli policy in the occupied territories. The policy that has amounted to creeping annexation. Israeli opponents of the policy were short of the argument that friends abroad really disagreed with it. Silence in America helped those in Israel who wanted to go on settling in the West Bank and Gaza, making it harder for Israel ever to leave.

In the current crisis many American Jews have been troubled, not only by immediate Israeli tactics in putting implications of holding on to the occupied territories. Some have voiced their concerns, among them leaders of important Jewish organizations.

But others continue to avert their eyes. They say, for example, that the American press and television have been unfair in their portrayal of the Palestinian protests and Israeli response. But Israel's press has been just as blunt in reporting the instances of beating randomly selected Palestinians. And the film on American television has been taken mostly by Israeli crews.

One of the Palestinians Mr. Grossman meets says to him: "Start thinking about us as your future neighbours. In the end, we will be the people with whom you have to live here. It's not the Japanese with whom you will have to come to an agreement of peace and trust, right? Even try... and I know that it is probably hard for you. Right? - Try to respect us."

American Jews should try, too. They should try to think of Palestinians as human beings, with the usual human desire for respect and the usual feelings of national pride. And they should speak out when they see the danger of Israel trying to control another nation.

The Economist, a conservative British magazine supportive of Israel, said that some friends of Israel "pretend that Israeli leaders gave their soldiers better training in riot control (and spoke less bluntly to foreign journalists, the familiar old Israeli would smile forth again. These friends are wrong. If Israel is turning ugly, it is not because its army is inept but because it is a small Jewish nation which since 1967 has been sitting heavily on a small Palestinian nation."

George Hour

Relevant quotations

To the editor
Dr PAULINE Outing's book "Children of the Siege" (reviewed in the Jerusalem Star Volume 8 Number 24, date 4-11 February 1988) is one of the most fascinating books I have ever read. Your readers will find the following two quotations from the book most interesting:

"But what had they (the Palestinians) done to deserve it, I thought, exiled from their own country, unwanted, kicked around by host nations? The misery that I was experiencing for the first time was the deadly lot of these people. They have endured it over and over again in the last 40 years; and it was not of their making. It was grossly unjust." Page 170.

"It was rather strange to us (the foreign medical volunteers) to be heralded as heroes, because we had seen acts of heroism beyond those any of us had done." Page 204.

George Hour



Stories by Kevin J. Kelly
Special to The Star

WASHINGTON — It's been a long time since the Republican Party gave its presidential nomination to a long-shot candidate. And the fact that the conservative "Grand Old Party" (GOP) doesn't like surprises presents yet another hurdle for Alexander Haig and Pierre Du Pont, the two dark horses in the six-way race. In addition to the front-runners, Vice-President George Bush and Senator Robert Dole, they are challenged by Representative Jack Kemp and TV evangelist Pat Robertson.

Neither Haig nor Du Pont finds much cause for optimism in opinion surveys, which consistently show each with less than five per cent support among Republican voters. Fund-raising likewise has lagged, as have endorsements from prominent GOP office-holders. Du Pont and Haig do boast impressive career records, however, and each is a highly ambitious politician confident of his ability to confound the pollsters.

Despised the 1988 campaign's penchant for unexpected developments, it is difficult to envisage a scenario in which Haig overtakes the field. Name recognition is not a problem for this never-elected but often appointed figure — 63-year-old Haig is well known; his problem is that he's not at all well-liked, with nearly two-thirds of survey respondents expressing a negative opinion.

One reason for this high degree of unpopularity concerns Haig's 32-year army career and his unmistakably military bearing. Lt. Col. Oliver North and Admiral John Poindexter, key figures in the "Irangate" scandal, have poisoned the attitude of many Americans toward the involvement of military men in civilian policy-making. The late President Dwight Eisenhower, also a retired general, represents a positive military model, but "like" was much more easy-going and reassuring than the ramrod-straight and sometimes tempestuous Haig. Perhaps in calculated attempt to soothe

WASHINGTON — Achieving voter recognition, let alone widespread support, has proven difficult for every Democratic presidential aspirant in the 1988 campaign, apart from the Rev. Jesse Jackson and former Senator Gary Hart. Breaking out of the seven-man pack is even more of a challenge for two candidates — Bruce Babbitt and Albert Gore — who are essentially competing for the same slice of political turf.

Apart from front-runners Hart and Jackson, the other contenders are Governor Mike Dukakis of Massachusetts and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois. Babbitt and Gore aim to become the preferred choice of moderate-to-conservative Americans.

History shows this to be a sound strategy for national elections but not for most Democratic primaries, which tend to attract a disproportionately liberal turnout. The two contenders calculate, however, that this year's South-dominated "super Tuesday" round of voting on 8 March will provide a windfall for a centrist or right-leaning candidate — if he can survive the six Northern and Mid-western contests that precede that 20-state harvest of convention delegates.

Gore, a first-term senator from Tennessee, is betting everything on Super Tuesday. He has all but withdrawn from two important February battles in Iowa and New Hampshire. The sole Southerner in the race believes a poor showing in the heavily publicized contests will not significantly affect his "native son" appeal in the country's most conservative region.

Seasoned observers regard this "North-by-pass" as an extremely risky route for any candidate, but 39-year-old Gore is audacious in his approach to politics. One of the youngest-ever contenders for the presidency, Gore has come far and fast in

Haig and Du Pont

Editor's note: following are the first two articles of a four-part series looking at the Democratic and Republican candidates in the US presidential election.

worries over his reputation as a hot-head, Haig now takes positions that seem comparatively dovish compared with other GOP figures. He wants the U.S. Navy to leave the Gulf, for example, and he opposes American action to overthrow the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. Most surprisingly of all, Haig calls the military build-up carried out during Reagan's first term "excessive."

Combined with criticism on domestic affairs, these views form the least laudatory assessment of Reaganism made by any Republican contender. The Haig electoral strategy, such as it is, requires a stunning breakthrough in the 18 February New Hampshire primary as a prelude to an even more astounding series of victories on "Super Tuesday," 8 March, when a record 20 states hold primaries and caucuses at once.

A base among conservative activists would seem essential to this quest, but despite his military credentials, Haig lacks such a constituency, due partly to his continuing association with Kissinger, a New Right "bete noire" as the architect of détente.

The Republicans

An incidental loss to philologists should Haig drop out of the race early would be the candidate's inventive use of the public platform. The general's remarkable syntax has led commentators to coin the expression "Haigpeak."

Pierre Du Pont IV must also shock the pundits next month to remain in contention for the Super Tuesday showdown. Unlike Haig, however, he need not worry that an early exit will diminish his future earning power.

The great, great, great-grandson of the founder of the Du Pont chemical empire, the former Delaware governor claims to be worth only about \$5.5 million, making him a poor relation in a family that lists 18 members among the 400 wealthiest individuals in the United States.

Du Pont looks every inch the Harvard- and Princeton-educated aristocrat who married a Philadelphia socialite. He has tried, however, to fashion an image as a

"patrician populist," not demurring, for example, when ideas affectionately refer to him as "the Duper." Policy proposals judged to be the most radical put forth by any Republican candidate add some substance to this posturing by "Pete."

Du Pont calls these his "damn right" ideas, meaning that ordinary Americans respond with this exclamation whenever they hear what the candidate is suggesting. Many of these notions verge on anti-government libertarianism: an end to \$26-billion-a-year farm subsidies, providing parents with "education vouchers" to break the "monopoly" of state schools, tax write-offs for individual retirement accounts as an alternative to full federal pension payments.

An authoritarian streak also runs through Du Pont's politics, exemplified by his demand that high school students undergo random, mandatory drug testing. He ardently supports US funding of right-wing rebels in Nicaragua and Angola, although he once backed legislation prohibiting aid to the UNITA guerrillas battling the Luanda government.

Critics see both parts of the candidate's current philosophy as reflecting opportunism more than principle. They note that Du Pont compiled a quite moderate record as a four-term Congressman in the 1970s — just about what one might expect from a practitioner of the now-unfashionable Rockefeller brand of "noblesse oblige" Republicanism.

Du Pont does not dispute that assessment of his years in the House, but says he saw the light of supply-side economics soon after being elected governor of a comparatively depressed state in 1977.

Delaware did in fact begin to prosper in the early 1980s, due in part to Du Pont's 30 per cent cut in state income taxes and generous incentives to banks for relocating in the country's second smallest state.

The 52-year-old former governor takes full credit for Delaware's recovery, calling attention to his status as the only GOP contender with "hands-on experience" of running a government bureaucracy. Du Pont has lately begun to enjoy a certain vogue among conservative commentators looking for an underdog to champion.

Babbitt, and Gore

his career, partly as a result of his own fierce competitiveness but also thanks to his father's fortune and to the many helpful contacts Gore Sr cultivated during more than 30 years in Congress.

Gore has now taken to describing himself as a "raging moderate." The claim is made more credible by the activities of his wife, Tipper, who has achieved national attention with her crusade against sexually suggestive rock lyrics. Tipper has been condemned

The Democrats

as a would-be censor — a charge that does nothing for her husband's effort to become the candidate of a "new generation."

On the other hand, Gore, now the father of four, does admit to having smoked marijuana on a few occasions.

Bruce Babbitt is the only other confessed former pot-smoker in the race. It is an acknowledgement that takes some of the stiffness out of the former Arizona governor's rather professorial manner. Some pundits have hailed Babbitt as the most intellectually intriguing candidate in the Democratic race.

While it has yet to translate into measurable support in the polls, Babbitt's controversial call for higher taxes to reduce the federal deficit is winning him attention from certain political reporters who commend his "courage" and "honesty."

By proposing imposition of a five per cent

value-added tax as well as a levy on federal pension benefits for relatively affluent retirees, Babbitt has ventured into territory off limits to all his rivals. They are mindful of the hostility generated by Walter Mondale in his 1984 race against Ronald Reagan when he, too, recommended a tax hike.

But Babbitt, believing he has nothing to lose, has repeatedly highlighted his solitary stance, at one point rising from his chair in the middle of a candidate debate to answer a question about the deficit and challenging his opponents also to "stand up" to fiscal realities. More in keeping with his eight-year performance in the Arizona state house, Babbitt takes conventionally liberal positions on most other issues.

He favours federal subsidies for child-care centres, for example, and opposes Contra funding and Star Wars deployment. Although he is a practising Catholic and father of two sons, 53-year-old Babbitt also defends the right to abortion.

To capitalise in the South on his Sunbelt roots, Babbitt must finish at least third in either Iowa or New Hampshire. Election laws prevent him from using a large portion of his family wealth for his campaign, and he badly needs to convince potential contributors that a startling upset is possible.

Help will certainly not be forthcoming from labour leaders, however, who remember that Babbitt mobilized the National Guard to "restore order" during a bitter 1983 strike by Arizona copper miners.

Kevin J. Kelley is a freelance journalist and author who specializes in US political issues.

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

Israeli hands in Lebanon

By Ya'coub Ahmad

ISRAEL MUST be desperately looking for ways to distract world attention from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip where the Arab revolt has entered unabatedly its second successive month and started the entire international community to the plight of Palestinians under occupation and exposed Israel's inhuman and colonial character.

It is quite natural for Israel to seek a weak Arab spot where it can trigger troubles and re-ignite the civil strife. Lebanon, where old scars still ache, is the target.

For just when tension eased, blockades have been lifted and there has been talk abroad about the need to help the Lebanese reconstruct their war-ravaged country. The situation deteriorated with a sudden upsurge of violence, including car bombing and kidnapping.

It began with the assassination of a French citizen in East Beirut last week, just when France was levelling severe criticisms against Israel's handling of the West Bank and Gaza Strip uprising, and renewing its support for an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

Early this week, a car-bomb exploded and another was defused in Beirut while two innocent UNRWA employees were abducted in South Lebanon for no apparent reason. The kidnapping is probably the worst of these incidents because it involved two Scandinavians carrying out a humanitarian mission and known for their genuine sympathy with the Palestinian cause.

Throughout the years since the civil strife in Lebanon began, Israel has been playing a major role in sowing dissension among the Lebanese factions, inciting fighting and providing instruments of destruction. The factional conflict in Lebanon would have never taken such disastrous proportions had it not been for persistent Israeli intervention through many hideous ways to keep the situation ablaze.

In recent months, conditions in Lebanon have relatively improved when it seemed that the Lebanese began to realize that they were leading themselves and their country into an economic and social abyss. A climate of reconciliation emerged, giving rise to hopes for fresh endeavours to bring the country back to full normalcy.

The fact that the recent spate of unprovoked incidents took place at the peak of the uprising in the occupied territories suggest that Israel is the prime beneficiary and, also, the real culprit. What has made things look serious is the US State Department's call on American citizens to stay out of Lebanon because it is still a dangerous zone. Washington knows better when and where Israel is concerned.

In the Lebanese quagmire, outside help can be of little use. It is for the Lebanese themselves, after years of intolerable suffering, to foil Israel's sinister schemes.

Settlers fuel the fires



Surrender? Never!

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli authorities on Wednesday lifted a curfew that had confined 212,000 Arabs at their homes for up to 10 days, while curfew is still in force in several localities in the occupied territories.

The army said an Israeli officer shot and wounded a 16-year-old Arab protester, and Arab reports said another youth died of beating injuries. Police said a Jewish settler was being investigated in the fatal shooting of a demonstrator.

Moreover, Israeli soldiers beat to death a 15-year-old Palestinian boy in the occupied Gaza Strip and his burial Monday turned into a violent protest in which troops shot and wounded four Arabs, UN officials and Arab reporters said.

The Palestine Press Service (PPS) said a second Palestinian died after he was shot in the head in the Arab village of Kafr Qaddum near Nablus.

In one of the worst days of

bloodshed in more than two months of incidents, Israeli troops shot and killed three Palestinians Sunday, and hospital officials said at least 21 others were wounded in widespread demonstrations.

Two other Arabs died of injuries suffered earlier. Dr. Hani Abdeen, an internist at Mutasadd Hospital in Jerusalem, said "this is the worst day I have ever seen." More than 30 Palestinians were treated in this hospital Sunday for gunshot wounds, beating injuries and the effects of tear gas.

However, a month-long commercial strike by Arab merchants continued to be in effect in Arab Jerusalem, and 16,000 Arab students stayed home for the fourth straight day after city officials closed 30 schools.

The Palestine Press Service (PPS) reported four separate incidents in which Jewish settlers smashed car windows or damaged houses in Arab areas of the West Bank Monday night and early Tuesday.

Earlier, the militant Jewish settlers have stepped up a campaign of vigilant security measures against rock-throwing Palestinians, escalating tensions in the occupied West Bank that has been wrecked by two months of anti-Israeli violence.

Settlers have snatched stone-throwers in roadside 'arrests', set up armed road patrols, and on several occasions opened fire after being trapped by angry mobs.

In another development, the mayor of occupied Jerusalem Teddy Kolek said, "At the moment, co-existence between Jews and Arabs has collapsed." He also expressed concern about a new tactic used by Arab protesters, who broke the central water-mains serving the mixed Arab-Jews suburb of Abu-Tor.

On the political level, Israel remained isolated in the UN Human Rights Commission's debate on its methods in dealing with the incidents in the occupied territories. Delegate after delegate of the 43-member panel spoke up against the Israeli policies of using the army in quelling violent demonstrations in the occupied territories.

On the other hand, US envoy Richard Murphy said Tuesday that the United States is committed to working for peace in the Middle East but that any overall settlement can come only with the participation of everybody involved (see box).

Finally, the foreign ministers of the European Economic Community (EEC) expressed their profound concern at the deteriorating conditions in the occupied territories.

and urged Israel to fully comply with UN Security Council Resolutions 806, 807, and 808 and with the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilians in time of war. The foreign ministers reaffirmed their strong support for international peace and they voiced their determination to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants in the occupied territories.

Murphy shuttles again



Murphy

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — US envoy Richard Murphy concluded his talks with Israeli leaders and said that he will return today to Washington. Following a two-hour meeting Wednesday with Murphy, Foreign Minister Peres said that he will support all proposals including that of autonomy.

In Cairo, Murphy said after a meeting with Egyptian President Mubarak that they discussed current efforts to find an answer to the conflict. He added that all of the parties in this area have to

move. We are committed to be active and we will continue our own efforts.

Egyptian foreign ministry officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, said they understood that Murphy was carrying ideas and questions on how to initiate peace talks and what to discuss rather than a full-fledged initiative as recent reports from Israel suggested. Those reports spoke of an American effort to revive the concept of Palestinian autonomy as an interim measure preceding negotiations on a final settlement.

In a television appearance Monday night, Osama El-Baz, Mubarak's top political adviser, spelled out Egyptian opposition to autonomy talks in stronger terms. "Neither Egypt, nor Jordan, nor the Palestinians, nor Syria are prepared now to negotiate on autonomy," he told an interviewer. "Events have overtaken and outlasted the idea of autonomy." Finally, Murphy refused to comment on his talks with government leaders in Syria and Saudi Arabia, the first two stops of his current Middle-East tour.

Open prospects... Battle of political investment

More than 50 killed and 650 wounded or with limbs fractured and more than 2000 detainees, figures that might appear normal in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict but they constitute a difference in kind since they represent the most extensive popular uprising in the occupied territories, which some qualify as the sixth Arab-Israeli war.

The confrontation has brought forth concern and division inside Israel and the PLO recovered its limelight after it waned following the 'Dispora' in 1982 which resulted from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and consequently retrieved extensive international sympathy.

The Israeli endeavours did not bear fruit towards creating a local Palestinian leadership inside the occupied territories. The repetitive statements about the spontaneity of the uprising were refuted by the rigorous organization and the people's response to calls for strikes and demonstrations included in leaflets signed by the PLO.

Palestinian sources in Nicola have said that the PLO leadership has summoned the leaders of the Islamic trend in Gaza to Baghdad before the uprising started and co-ordinated with them the move. The meetings were held with the occupied territories committee which stems from the PLO.

It is noteworthy that the battle was waged at a high standard of planning and discipline. Not a single Israeli was killed and not a single bullet was shot at the Israelis so as to strip them of any security justification and to invest the uprising with all its impetus politically. Moreover, and in order to emphasize the national Palestinian unity, the demonstrations flared up after the Fridays' and

Sundays' prayers alike.

In Israel, the difference in the points of view between the Labour Party and the Likud Bloc on the uprising in the West Bank and Gaza has converged into trying to adopt hard positions. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin asserted his party's determination to severely confront the uprising and launched later the 'Policy of stick'.

With the lapse of time, extremism gained ground and news media carried statements of radicals from Kakh and Gosh Imomem movements. The settlers, in their turn, have launched 'disciplinary raids' against the Palestinian villages.

The contagion of intransigence spread quickly and the public polls revealed support from the majority of Israelis to the Likud Bloc policies and army's severe measures and called for annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. It is said that the papers which leveled criticisms against the repressive practices were abandoned by the masses which moved to the other side.

However, Washington was less enthusiastic towards Mubarak's plan and His Majesty King Hussein, while on a European tour, did not hesitate to severely criticize the American policy in the area.

On the international level, the momentous move came from the UN Security Council when it adopted unanimously a resolution calling at Israel to refrain from expelling the Palestinians and to abide by the Geneva Convention on protecting civilians in times of war.

The uprising attained a world-wide coverage and the western journalists were harassed and barred from reaching the sites of unrest by the Israeli authorities. Contrary to expectations, the Soviet Union's reaction was devoid of any enthusiasm.

The question remains, until when can the Palestinians inside show steadfastness and continue the confrontation and how can the PLO utilize their sacrifices to gain a political victory?

Palestinians: What ferment, what form?

Is it revolutionary or passing trouble in the West Bank and Gaza? US and Israeli perceptions of the seriousness of the situation will determine their responses to the current peace-making efforts.

By Sajid Rizvi
Special to The Star

LONDON — The American and Israeli response to the current Palestinian protests is going to be determined less by the language of a draft settlement than their policymakers' perception of what it is that troubles the occupied lands.

This is not to dismiss as futile or insincere the current diplomatic activity His Majesty King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak, President Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib or the hints of change in the Israeli stance. Much of that is well-meant, no doubt and aimed, like many other initiatives in the past, at producing results.

But it would be naive for any negotiator to assume that the current stirrings on the diplomatic scene in the Middle East are the result merely of the violence on the streets of the West Bank and Gaza being brought into the millions of sitting-rooms, thanks to prime-time television. What about expectations of that which is yet to come? There are persistent worries both in Israel and the West that the unrest in the occupied area will get worse before it gets better.

If the diplomatic efforts lead anywhere — whether toward President Reagan's, President Mubarak's or King Hussein's version of a peace plan — it will be in response to a re-reading of the situation in the occupied territories. What is it? A temporary ferment, or a revolution in the making?

Since the lands were seized by Israel in the 1967 war, protests, even violent clashes with troops, have been endemic, although international coverage of the events has been patchy. Not for years has the spectacle of stone-throwing youths confronting soldiers with automatic weapons taken up several minutes each night of television outside the Middle East. But that alone doesn't prove that a revolution is afoot, though it points to a consistency and vehemence that revolutions are often made of.

No doubt the US and Israeli administrations have seen the same pictures, plus more, but rather than second-guessing their conclusions, it may be instructive to look for signs when the diplomatic activity usually associated with salvage missions. Has that point been reached? One simply doesn't know. The frenetic peace-making effort has a familiar and predictable quality, but surprises can never be ruled out.

Less unpredictable is the direction of events in the occupied territories where, according to Hana Sionora, editor of the East Jerusalem daily Al-Fajr, "a whole new situation" has evolved from the youths' refusal to fear "Israeli bullets." It was no doubt this fearless generation, born and brought up under occupation, that led Israel to review, though not quite reverse, its "iron-fist" policy.

But the real isn't all that simple. Israel is unique in the public support that the government enjoys not only in continuing a territorial occupation but also its resettlement and a tough, no holds-barred treatment of inhabitants.



Revolution in the making

Despite significant protests within Israel, such as those by the Peace-Now movement (which opposed the 1982 invasion of Lebanon), the majority remains behind the government irrespective of its political composition.

According to Avner Yaniv, author of Dilemmas of Security, a new book on Lebanon published by the Oxford University Press, "the Israeli disposition to assume the worst and thus eschew more imaginative action is nurtured by the continuing state of anarchy not only in the Middle East but in most of the wide and complex world that lies beyond it."

Having cited festering conflicts elsewhere and "the awesome spectre of a nuclear holocaust," Yaniv concludes that "all these contemporary instances of violent struggle virtually make certain that the Israelis, like most of the human race, will continue to feel pervasively insecure and will respond to the security dilemma pre-emptively as they have done since the inception of Israel and as the rest of the world has done since time immemorial."

If pre-emption is the name of the game, however, Israel hasn't done all that well in containing the Palestinian resurgence in the West Bank and Gaza, where not only does the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) thrive minus its leaders in exile, but so do other groups. They form a wide political spectrum that ranges from the communists, Marxists and secular democrats to Muslims drawing inspiration from Israel's defeat in southern Lebanon and US setbacks in Iran.

Multiplicity is a poor evidence of real power, but the protests that began in Gaza and the West Bank in December have showed the nearest thing to a pattern. Within the occupied territories there is debate still on the sources of that unrest, made further inconclusive by the spontaneous bursts of protests by Palestinian children.

But there is also evidence of notable shifts, and of a concentration of support. Fatah, the largest para-military group within the PLO, has been seen discreetly behind revolutionary factions which are closer to the Islamic ideals than the avowed secular movement.

The PLO Chairman, Yasser Arafat, increasingly has gravitated toward the Islamic groups, if not toward their ideal of creating an Islamic state in the occupied area. Officially the PLO has steered

clear of any Islamic connection, if for no reason other than to maintain its secular identity. But, on the whole, the situation in the occupied territories remains too fluid to allow for fixed strategies.

In the Israel-held territories, the

secular Palestinian presence is omnipresent, while the Islamic movement has worked both to complement it and supplant it at various stages. The trigger for the current protests was the killing by Israeli security forces of four members of the Islamic Jihad dur-

ing a reported jailbreak in October 1987.

Israel added salt to the wound by seeking to deport Sheikh Abdel-Aziz Odeh, the acknowledged leader of the Jihad, from Gaza. The resentment spread through the West Bank and Arabs in Israel and set the area aflame in early December.

Either through more careful planning or as confirmation of its widening support, Islamic Jihad stamped its presence on East Jerusalem and Gaza with graffiti and underground newsletters. Its role was further acknowledged by Lebanese Shiite Amal militias, who showed their "appreciation" and lifted a siege on the Palestinian refugee camps.

But whether the current wave of protests in the West Bank and Gaza, with its attendant loss of lives, can be sustained would depend not only on the posturing by individual groups but also on a response from the youths seen at its crest. In the short-term direction of the protests, their gravity or slowdown, will be sought hints for the next diplomatic agenda.

Sajid Rizvi is the managing editor of Academic File.

Unrest makes peace remote

THE SPONTANEOUS outbreak of unrest in the occupied territories is understandable and to some extent even forgivable. The reaction of the world is not. A youth born and raised in a squalid refugee camp in Gaza or Nablus does not need much encouragement or incitement to lift a stone against the only visible symbol of the hopelessness of his situation and his future. He has nothing to lose and everything to gain.

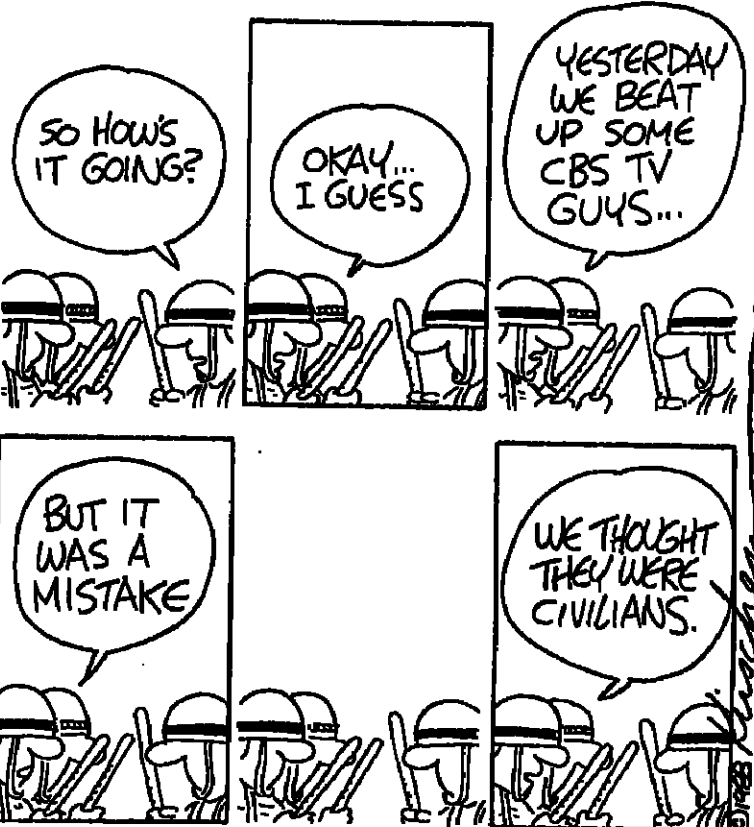
Israeli view

What is surprising is the reaction from the West. Many questions are raised and criticisms voiced — none to the point. Has the reaction of the Israeli army and the Israeli police been too harsh? Should rubber bullets have been used instead of live ammunition? Should only units trained in anti-riot methods be employed to deal with civil unrest? Is it justifiable and legal to expel Palestinians from the territories? How can anyone be expected to live permanently in the squalor of a Palestinian refugee camp and how do such conditions compare with the opulence of the life-style of many of their Israeli neighbours?

For some reason the only really relevant and important question is not emphasized by the West: what is Israel still doing in the territories after 20 years? What do Israelis hope to achieve by prolonged occupation? As long as they are the occupiers no one should blame them for seeking to law and order. The day they leave the unrest will cease. As simple as that.

The true tragedy of the situation lies in the fact that the recent outbreaks of violence remove us even further from any real chance for meaningful negotiations and any hope of achieving a comprehensive peace with all our neighbours. No government, nor any political body, would agree to start negotiating under threat of street violence.

Imagine a government in Israel, strong enough and sensible enough to conclude that the territories are more of a burden than an asset: a burden to our image, to our budget, to the morale of our soldiers; an impediment to the demographic aims of our Zionist



dreams, to our democratic values and even to our security. Such a government would immediately enter into serious negotiations with all of its neighbours, including the Palestinians, trying to work out a deal exchanging territory for peace.

However even if such a government existed it would not and could not start such negotiations today. It could only possibly take a step that could only be interpreted as giving in to pressure from street mobs. Giving in to healthy common-sense and to a sober analysis of the situation — yes. Giving in to stone-throwers — no. Besides, Arabs in Acre or Jaffa might be tempted to believe that if enough stones were thrown the Jews of Israel might eventually decide to return to Europe or Morocco.

The Palestinians do not need to throw any more stones to convince us. They have made their point and sensible people in Israel and the rest of the world have got

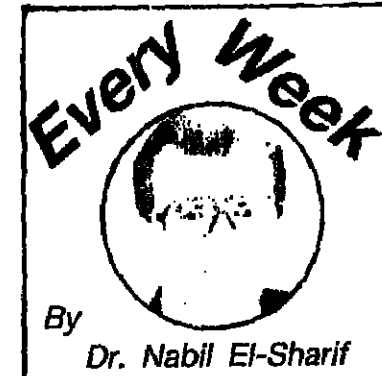
the message. They should not expect any understanding from Yitzhak Shamir or his friends. They would not change their inflexible stance even if stones the size of pyramids were thrown at them.

But the rest of us did take notice and are in agreement: the Palestinians want to be left alone, to rule their own destiny, in their own homeland. We can afford to give it to them and we must give it to them for the sake of our own health as a Jewish nation and as a democracy.

Let us hope that the views of sensible people on both sides of the fence will prevail. Let the Palestinians understand that only after the stone-throwing stops can they expect any real concessions from the Jews. And let the Jews understand that the only way to a healthy, prosperous, Jewish, democratic and peaceful country — is to hand back the territories.

The Jerusalem post

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Sudan

Chronic sources of recent pain

The current posturing between Sudan's government and the southern rebels led by John Garang may or may not lead to lasting peace in the country, but it highlights a conflict rooted in decades of blunders and colonial schemes that led to the birth of present-day Sudan.

By Salah Hassan Ahmad
Special to The Star

LONDON — The breakthrough now awaited in the Sudanese confrontation between Khartoum and the southern rebels led by John Garang would be a welcome departure, if it materializes, from the decades of blunders and miscalculations by colonial and national leaders.

The war now raging in southern Sudan arguably is an indirect result of the juxtaposition made in the closing years of the 19th century by imperialist Europe of two discrepant cultures: the Arab Islamic north and the African animist and Christian south.

When the country became independent in 1956, war between north and south had raged for one year. It continued for 17 bloody years and halted only when the deposed President Jaafar Al-Nimeiri (1969-1985) reached an agreement in Addis Ababa with the rebel forces, the Anya-Anyas, which gave the south autonomy within the framework of a united Sudan. The south's three provinces were united, a movement which served to enhance the interests of the dominant Dinka tribe.

A regional government accountable to Khartoum was set up in what promised to be the beginning of a large-scale decentralization. Moreover, the vice-presidency in the Khartoum government itself was reserved for a southerner for the first time in the history of Sudanese politics.

Sudan seemed to be moving at last toward national integration. But it was rather a fragile unity, whose worst shortcoming was the country's near total lack of infrastructure, especially communications. Isolated from the rest of the country by its inaccessibility, the south remained distinctively south. Forging a 'Sudanese nation' remained a distant dream and, with the economy decidedly on the decline, the cultural discrepancy remained a raw wound.

Added to this was the nature of Nimeiri's reign. Following the coup d'etat which brought him to power in 1969, he formed a government largely with communist elements which two years later he crushed ruthlessly. Nimeiri then began working his way to the right across the political spectrum. Two years before his downfall, he declared himself an Imam (Muslim religious leader) and sought alliance with the Muslim Brotherhood.

Just as he was acknowledged to be a great survivor, it was his politically nomadic existence which finally took its toll on him. Knowing that he had run out of tricks and allies, he decided to play one last card. That was the imposition, overnight, of Sharia, or Islamic Law, in September 1983. It was one presidential decree that took even the Islamic north, elitist and close to the centres of power, by surprise. The northerners gave it a cautious welcome. But the move was devastating news in the south — more so because of his preceding decision to divide the region into its former three provinces, Equatoria, Bahr Al-Ghazal and Upper Nile.

The war erupted again as regional leaders saw the move as a betrayal of the Addis Ababa agreement. It seemed ironic that the man whose earlier policies had led to an historic agreement and peace should be the chief instigator of a relapse to violence.

The Sharia proved to be the lid-opener of a faulty melting pot. In May 1983, four months before the introduction of Sharia, two regiments of the Borj garrison in the Upper Nile province mutinied and went into the bush to protest a decision to transfer them to the north. John Garang, the leader of Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), happened to be there on a visit from Khartoum. So he joined the rebel troops. The mutiny was put down two months later. But Sharia was one month away.

Garang's military struggle in the south played a considerable role in Nimeiri's downfall but that achievement was not enough, especially since the legacy left to the new government in the north remained enigmatic.

Talks held at Kokadam in March 1986 made it clear that the abrogation of Sharia was a top priority for the SPLA. That view met the blessings of the Umma Party, whose leader Sadiq El-Mahdi is now the prime minister. But, in some political quarters in Khartoum, an abrogation of Sharia seemed tantamount to a U-turn at the threshold of Heaven.

The talks, indeed, were boycotted by two major parties, the Democratic Unionist Party, which later entered an uneasy governmental coalition with the Umma Party, and the National Islamic Front which became the opposition party.

Two years on the stalemate remains unresolved. Garang's SPLA is fighting both the government troops and the surrogate militia Anya-Anyas 2 — the latter over dominance in the south itself.

The SPLA even managed to capture the major town of Kormok, northeast of Khartoum and the smaller town of Gisean in late 1987 and hold on to them for more than a month.

A Sudanese mediator, however, succeeded in bringing his government and the SPLA together with its political wing, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), to the negotiating table in London on 30 November 1987. The government was represented by the minister of state for defence, the chief of staff and the head of military intelligence, and the SPLA by its chief of staff and four members of its London office.

The talks, which lasted three days, marked a shift in the SPLA stance. While in the past it had vehemently rejected the post-Nimeiri constitution, after the party it gave its acceptance on the condition that the fourth article — which named Sharia as the sole source of legislation — be deleted.

But the government remains divided on the issue, with Sadiq El-Mahdi himself reportedly to be ambivalent about continuing Sha-



Mutiny continues to be a raw wound

It's a but his partners rigidly opposed to doing away with it.

It also agreed to the government's demand that a cease-fire should precede the lifting of the state of emergency declared last year. The two parties agreed on setting up a national committee with representatives of all the political parties to review the situation

and to lay the groundwork for constitutional conference.

Sadiq El-Mahdi hailed the resolutions as a "positive move on the part of the SPLA — a breakthrough." Where the breakthrough will lead next remains uncertain.

Salah Hassan Ahmad a London-based writer and researcher.

Al-Mistiri

Tunisia supports the uprising

By Lella Deeb
Star Staff Writer

TUNIS — Foreign Affairs Minister Mahmoud Al-Mistiri said the main reason for the 7-November 1987 movement lay within Tunisia and had a much deeper meaning than changing one president for another. There were changes effected in policy, direction and methods as the Bourguiba period was very personalized.

In an interview with the Star, Mr Al-Mistiri said the new President Zine El-Abidine Ben Ali is young and came in with an internal declaration mainly aimed at national reconciliation and the return to the spirit of democracy.

He added that there have been radical changes in Tunisian politics which enabled Tunisia to bear the responsibility of re-establishing relations with both Egypt and Libya, which were of extreme importance to this country.

On the uprising in the occupied territories, Al-Mistiri said Tunisia did not have the financial resources other countries had at their disposal, but it would provide foodstuffs and medicines through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) or any available channels, in addition to the political and diplomatic assistance in co-operation with the other Arab States. He said Tunisia was a member of the new Committee of



Mahmoud Al-Mistiri

Seven formed by the emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers to exert diplomatic efforts for aiding the uprising, and that it would involve itself in any other diplomatic or political work required.

He concluded that the results of that meeting on 23 and 24 January were encouraging because it was attended by most Arab foreign ministers, and although each state had its own opinion on whether financial, material or diplomatic aid was most beneficial, the uprising had united them all, despite the very difficult Arab atmosphere. But, he said, no behind-the-scenes consultations had to take place, as the discussions were open, frank and fruitful.

PREVENTION



Davos, Switzerland — Papandreu and Ozal shake hands — Another historical handshake between Andreas Papandreu, prime minister of Greece (left), and Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey at the World Economic Forum in Davos.

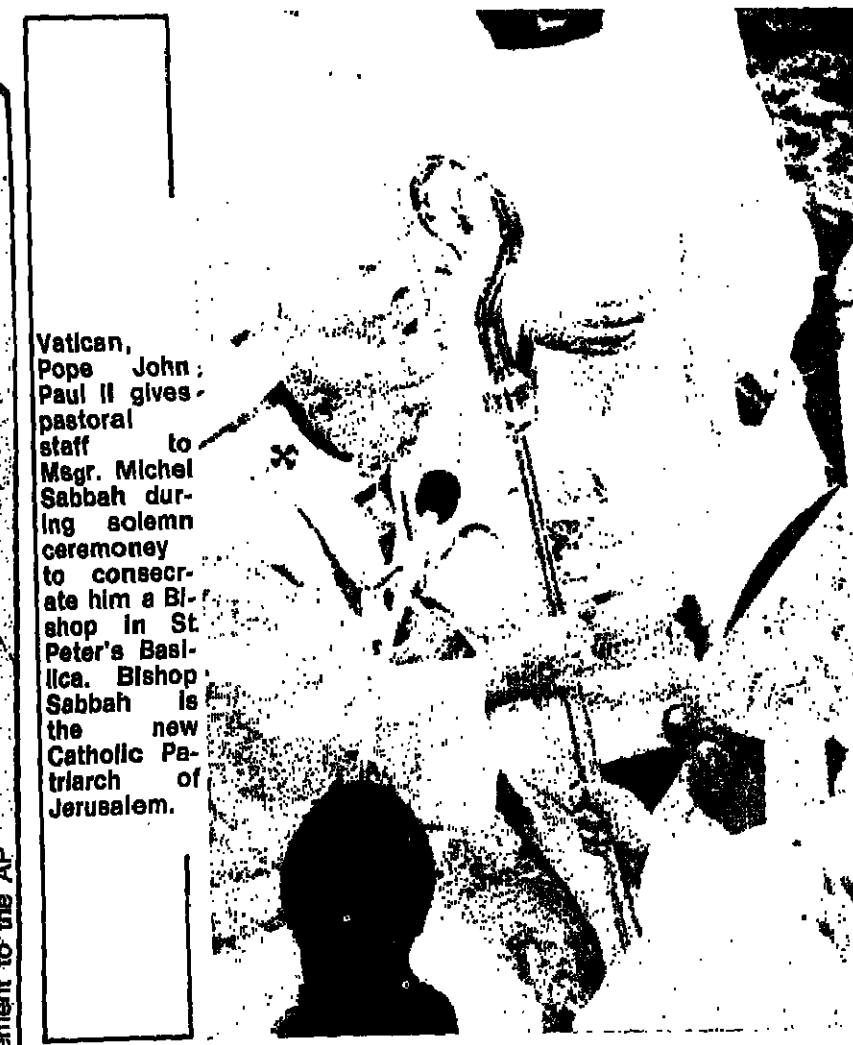


London — Royal opening — Britain's Princess Anne opens a three-day international conference on AIDS in London. The Princess told the gathering that AIDS is "a classic own goal scored by the human race against itself."

News in pictures



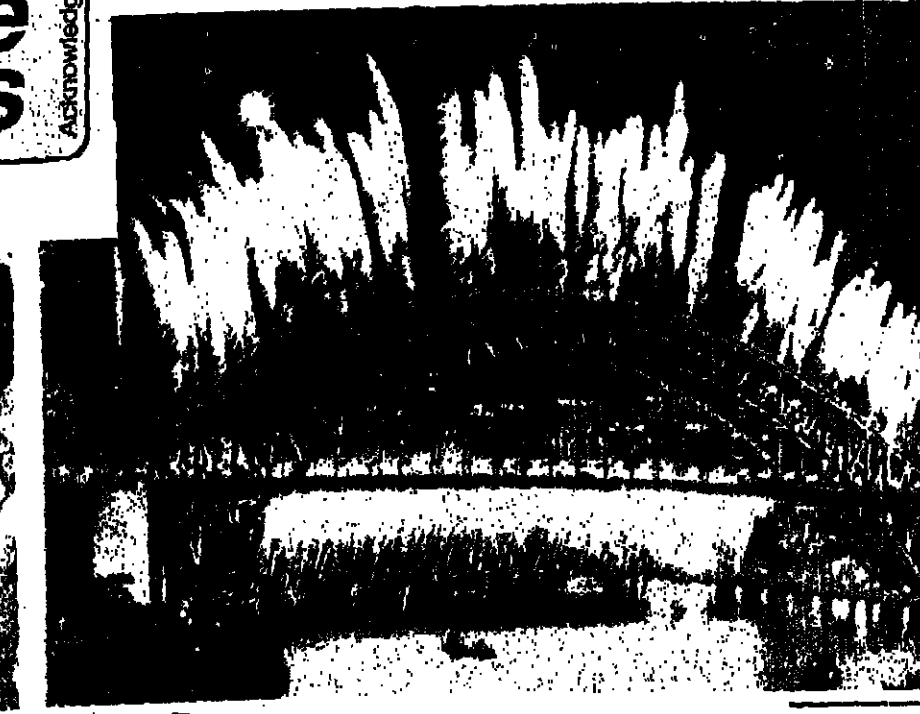
Warsaw, Poland — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher prays at the tomb of slain pro-solidarity priest the Rev Jerzy Popieluszko.



Vatican, Pope John Paul II gives pastoral staff to Mgr. Michel Sabbah during solemn ceremony to consecrate him a Bishop in St Peter's Basilica. Bishop Sabbah is the new Catholic Patriarch of Jerusalem.



Washington — State dinner — President Reagan gestures as he and first lady Nancy Reagan greet Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and his wife Susan outside the White House for a state dinner.

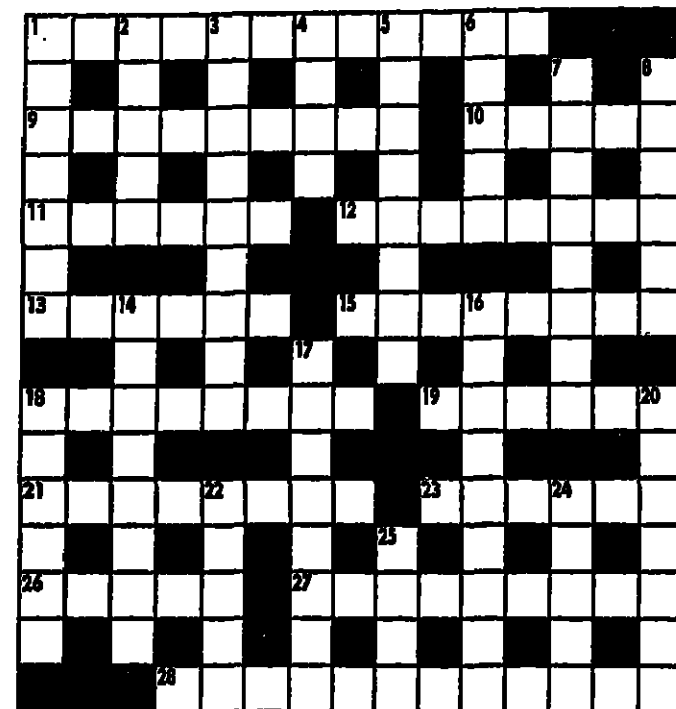


Sydney, Australia — Happy Birthday Australia — The Sydney Harbour bridge looks like a giant birthday cake as the Australia Day Celebrations draw to an end.

Cross words

- ACROSS**
- Excelling merits of goat as an old means of conveyance (7,5).
 - A glutton for punishment, he takes pigfeed outside a Black Sea resort (9).
 - Astraea as lion-chaser (5).
 - In which we find a Bantu tribal conference (6).
 - One St Stephen's man following the law without reservation (8).
 - Inadequate containers for worms in a filthy environment (6).
 - Constructed, say, by a workman or a female servant (8).
 - Stuff that's relevant (8).
 - A northern spruce found in Northern Ireland (6).
 - A rook stood by a lake among the trees (8).
 - Man on board not always as black as he sounds (6).
 - Say a flood survivor near Runnymede (5).
 - Leaders of 14, 21 and 22 arc in a position to form such a triangle (9).
 - Bungay banned craftily by 4's master (7,5).

- DOWN**
- Little dog is said to be British down under (7).
 - Was wont to follow football's leader - United (5).
 - Hence life among the shell-bursts in a West Indian high spot (9).
 - A Dickensian bird in one's hand-luggage? (4).
 - One held by this strange man in these games (8).
 - All flat either way (5).
 - Member getting academic appointment as such as critic (8).
 - ... prevailed over Edward as usual (6).
 - Germans have this way to make a high-class bath, no trouble (8).
 - Those going places may take

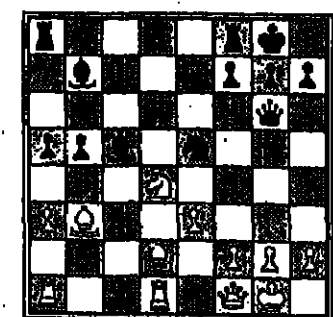


Solution to Puzzle

ACROSS
 1. GOAT (7)
 2. PIG (5)
 3. ASTRAEA (5)
 4. BANTU (6)
 5. STEPHEN (8)
 6. WORMS (6)
 7. CONSTRUCTED (8)
 8. RELEVANT (8)
 9. SPRUCE (6)
 10. ROOK (8)
 11. MAN (6)
 12. FLOOD (5)
 13. LEADERS (9)
 14. BUNGAY (7,5)

DOWN
 1. LITTLE (7)
 2. UNITED (5)
 3. SHELL-BURSTS (9)
 4. DICKENSIAN (4)
 5. ONE (8)
 6. EITHER (5)
 7. MEMBER (8)
 8. PREVAILED (6)
 9. GERMANS (8)
 10. THOSE (8)

Chess



Meduna v Nogueiras, Cuba 1994. Black (to move) has a dominant position. Queen, two bishops and knight all menace the white king, while White's queen is limited to passive defence. It's a classic situation for a winning attack; how did Black force a quick surrender?

Chess solution

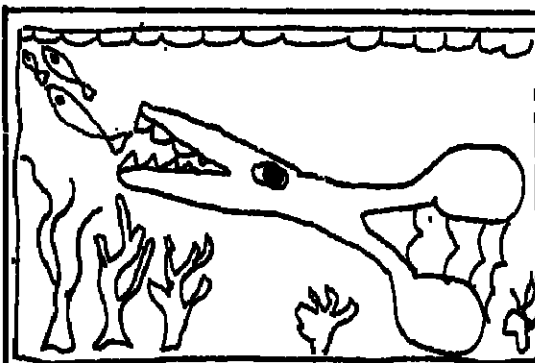
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Word Detectives

Did You Know that sometimes BIG words have small meanings? Use your dictionary to find the hidden meanings.

What would you do...

- 1....if bitten by a member of the culicidae family? a.) tell his mother b.) scratch c.) bleed a lot;
- 2....if someone gave you a gratuity? a.) say "Thank you" b.) punch him in the nose c.) call the police;
- 3....if you were in a loge? a.) call your lawyer b.) drive carefully c.) enjoy the show;
- 4....if you fell into a nullah? a.) swim b.) die instantly c.) take a nap;
- 5....with a dromond? a.) take it to the lake b.) destroy it quickly c.) give it to the zoo;
- 6.... with a stavesacre? a.) mount it on the wall b.) put it in a vase c.) take two aspirins;
- 7....if your friend were mesmerized? a.) rush him to the hospital b.) wake him up c.) try to be understanding;
- 8....with the endocarp of a peach? a.) eat it b.) peel it off c.) plant it;
- 9....with a suslik? a.) feed it peanuts b.) put it in your tool box c.) add it to your rock collection;
- 10....if you came face to face with a krait? a.) bow or curtsy b.) scream and run c.) salute.

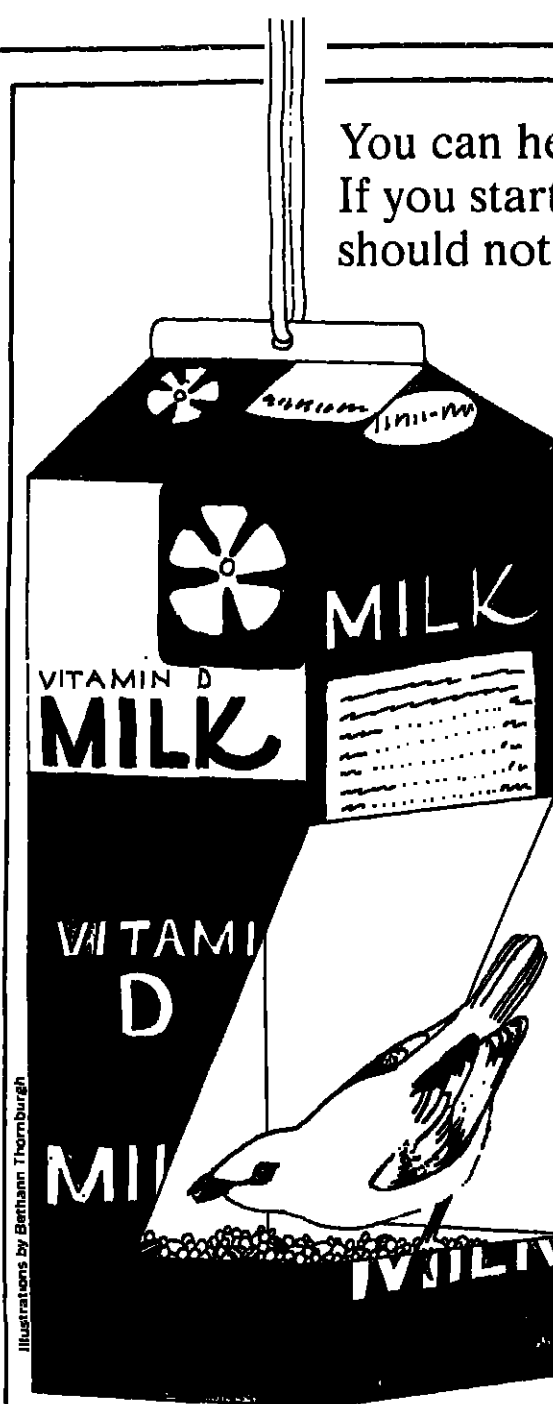
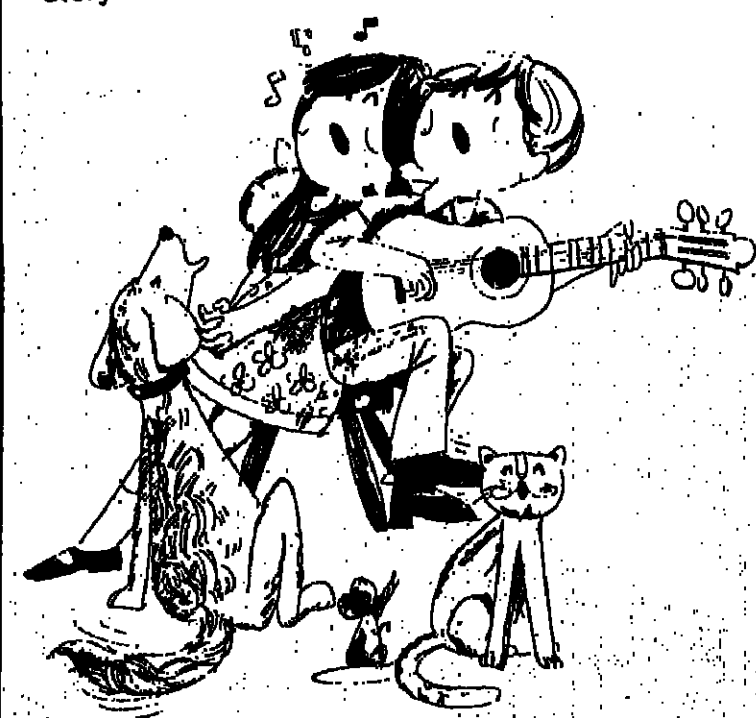


Trace around a pair of scissors on construction paper or cardboard. Use your imagination to turn the tracing into a picture of a spaceship, a racing car, a fish, or whatever you like.

Calling all kids!

Calling All Kids will appear weekly on the Starlights page. This part of the page is for the creative work of our young readers. Each week there will be an idea for kids to develop, and send to the Star. The following week, our editors will select the best work to be put on the Starlights page.

Make a list of all the ideas you see in the cartoon. Then write a story about the cartoon. Send your story to us.

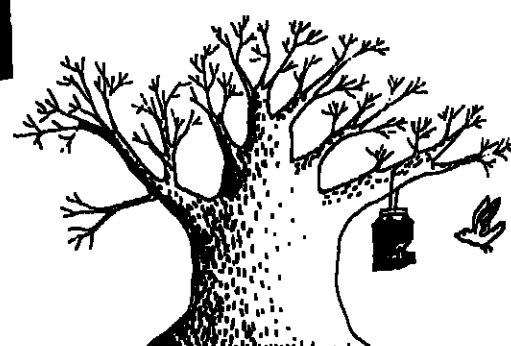


You can help birds by feeding them. If you start to feed birds in winter, you should not stop until spring.

You can make a feeder from a milk carton:



1. Draw the door with a pencil.
2. Ask a grown-up to help you cut on the line you drew.
3. Punch little holes in the bottom to let rain water out.
4. Hang up your bird feeder.
5. Fill it with birdseed.



Answers to Word Detectives
1. b 2a, 3c, 4a, 5a, 6b, 7b, 8b, 9a, 10b

What Might Happen?

If a boy left an orange on his windowsill for a year?

If, after lighting a candle, you blew out the match and dropped it in the wastebasket?

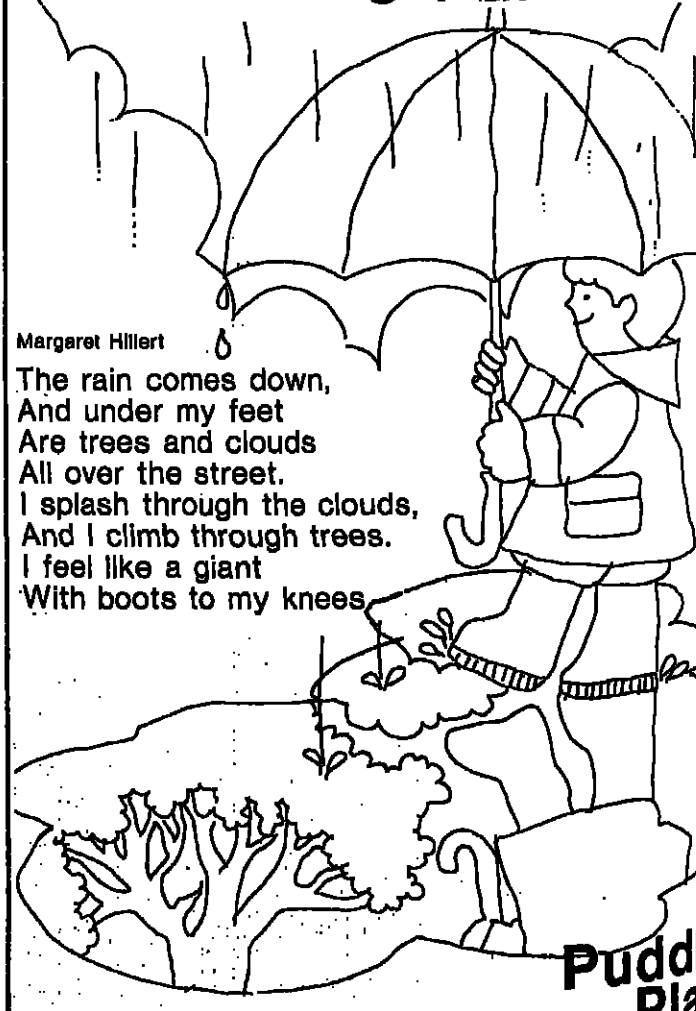
If you were watching a rabbit in the woods and you sneezed?

If a girl ate a dozen cupcakes?

If young children played on a tractor?

If you went bicycle-riding over a newly-planted garden?

Colouring Fun

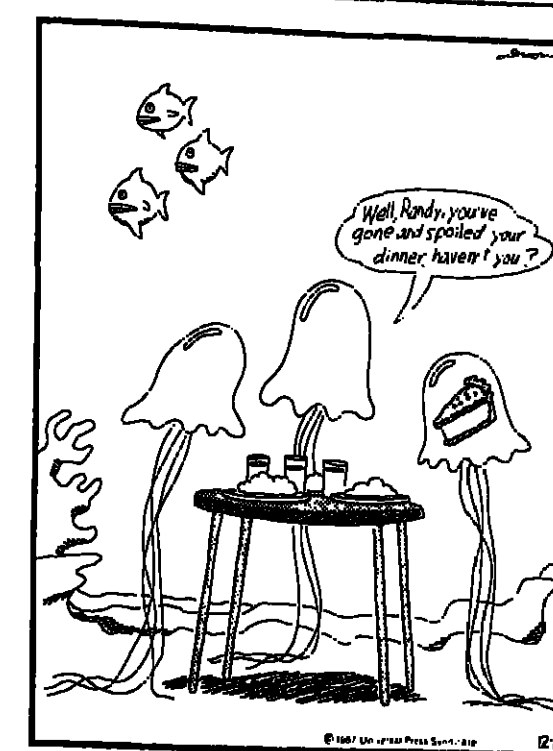


Margaret Hillert
The rain comes down,
And under my feet
Are trees and clouds
All over the street.
I splash through the clouds,
And I climb through trees.
I feel like a giant
With boots to my knees.

Puddle Play



When ornithologists are mutually attracted



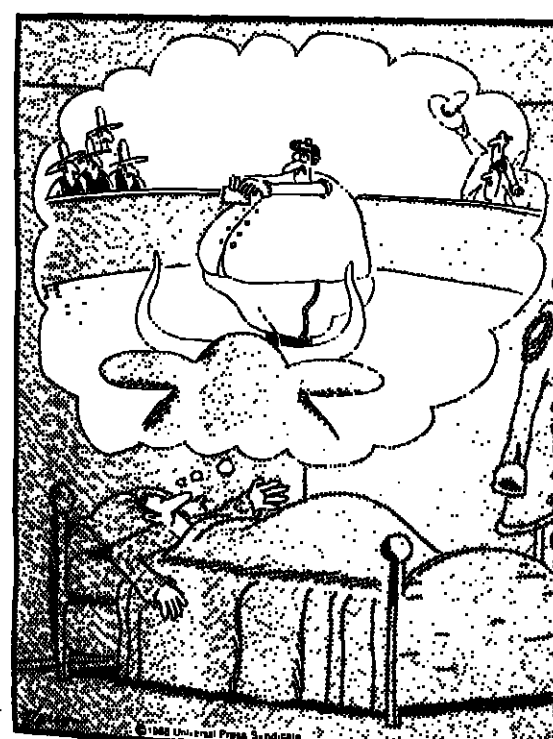
"Well, Randy, you've gone and spoiled your dinner haven't you?"



"Saaaaaady ... this doesn't look spoiled."

THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



The matador's nightmare



"Again? Why is it that the revolution always gets this far and then everyone just chickens out?"



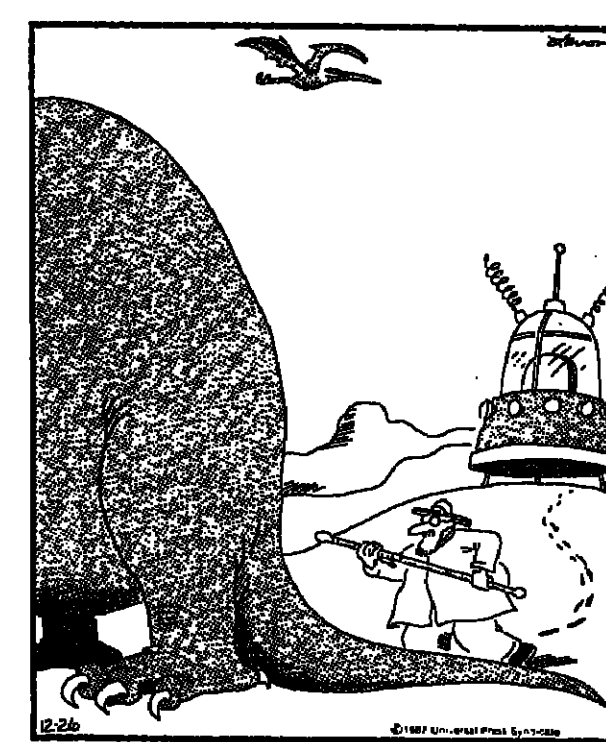
Early kazoo bands



"Hey! You wanna kick me? Go ahead! C'mon, tough guy! Cal got your tongue? Maybe he took your whole brain! ... C'mon! Kick me!"



"Egad! It's Professor DeArmond — the epitome of evil amongst butterfly collectors!"



An instant later, both Professor Waxman and his time machine are obliterated, leaving the cold-blooded/warm-blooded dinosaur debate still unresolved.